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 General Knitting & Dyeing
 Manufacturers of Hosiery, Sweaters, Ties, Socks &
 Trunks of all materials
 No. 11, Chinatown Road, Singapore Central Dist.
 Telephone: 1798 & 1799

THE YIPEN WO STORE

THE WATER SUPPLY

[illegible]

1925. 1922.

K. Wilson (Graville) 22 ft. 10. 79.0 0.15.

Van Manaster, J. (Below overbank). Below overbank.
Measure in enclosed area between two overbanks.

1923. 1925.

K. Wilson (Graville) 24.00. 119.00

Records.

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimials of gallons during the month of April.

	1922.	1913.
Consumption	18,550	18,218
Consumption per head	182.50	187.900
Consumption per head	18.2	91

Restriction in all districts from 1st April 1925.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

	1922	1923
Total Rainfall to 30th April 1923 in 1925.	7.1	11.4

T. L. FRANKLIN.
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.

Poultry.

	May 23, 1913.	June 1918.	June 1914.		May 23, 1913.	June 1918.	June 1914.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Beef Striolo, - Mei Lung Pa ... lb.	28	24	18	Chicken, - Kai ... lb.	60	30	31
" Prime Cut	28	24	12	" Capons, Small, - Sin Kai ...	50	25	30
" Cured, - Ham Ngan Yuk ...	31	23	20	" Capons, Large, - Sin Kai ...	60	25	30
" Ro. P., - Shic	28	24	22	" Duck, - Ape	45	27	32
" B. P., - Ngan Nam	24	20	18	" Doves, - Fan Kua ... Each ...	...	...	...
" S. P., - Tong Yuk	24	20	18	" Eggs, Hen, - Kai Tan (cooling) per doz	36	16	...
" Steak, - Ngan Yuk Pa ...	28	24	22	" Eggs, Hen, - Kai Tan (fresh) ... per doz	50	22	30
" Steak Striolo, - Ngan Lau ...	24	20	36	" Fowl, Quail, - Kai ... lb	72	36	54
" Sausages, - Ngan Cheung ...	20	28	30	" Fowl, Hutan, - Ho Nam Kai ...	45	22	...
Ballock's Brains, - Ngan No per set	14	10	12	" Geese, - Yip	40	24	24
" Tongue, fresh, - Ngan Li each 80	60	60	60	" Pigeons, Canton, - Pak Kap, each	55	25	...
" Tongue, corned, - Ham Ngan Li	60	60	...	"	...	...	...
each ... cents.	...	...	...	"	...	...	...
" Head, - Ngan Tan, each 1.10	1.00	1.30	...	"	...	...	...
" Heart, - Ngan Fan, lb.	12	12	14	" Turkey, Cook, - Fo Kai Kung lb.	65	30	5
" Hump, Salt, - Ngan Kin ...	24	20	18	" Turkey, Hen, - Fo Kai Na ...	60	35	48
" Feet, - Ngan Kenk, each	15	10	12	" Snipe, - Sha Trul, ... each	...	25	...
" Kidneys, - Ngan Yie ...	15	10	12	" Pheasant, - Shan Kai, ...	12	...	...
" - Ngan Hui ... lb.	24	20	22	" Quail, - Om Ohm	...	2	...
" Liver, - Ngan Kenk ... lb.	16	13	14	" Partridge, - Cho Ku	...	...	...
" - Ngan Hui ... lb.	16	7	7				

Fruits.

Almonds.—Heng Yao.	lb. 49	35	—
Apples (California).—Kam Shan. Ping Ho	do 30	24	—
Bananas, (brills), Macao.—Sam Heng Chiu	do 5	4	—
Cassambole.—Yeung To	do 12	13	—
Cocoanuts.—Ye Tin	do each 12	10	10.
Lemons, (China).—Ling Mung	do lb. 10	7	—
Lemons, (America).—Kam Shan Ling Mung	do each 8	8	8
Lichces, Dried, (small stone).— Lai Chi Koon	lb. 20	25	3
Oranges, (Canton). Sweet Shan-sheng Tin Chang	lb. 15	—	10
Oranges, Tin Chang	do 25	—	15
Pears, (Canton), Cooking.—Shi Lai	do 10	—	10
Peanuts.—Ye Shang	do 12	10	13
Perseimmons, Large.—Hung To	do 12	13	—
Plantain, Tai Chiu	do 4	2	4
Pumelo, Blam.—Twai Lo Yau	do each 25	12	4
Walnuts.—Hop To	do lb. 12	14	16
Grapes.—Po Tai	do 35	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes— <i>Ah Chi Onshak</i>	3	6
Beans, Sprout— <i>Nga Tau</i>	4	7
" <i>Lang—Tao Eek</i>	8	8
Beet Root— <i>Hung Tsoi Tau</i>	2 each	8
Bitter Squash— <i>Pa Kwa</i>	5	9
Brinjals, Green— <i>Ching Yan Kwa</i>	5	9
" <i>Red—Hun Kwa</i>	6	8
Cabbage Chinese, (common).....		
" <i>Kai Tau</i>	8	12
" <i>(Shanghai)—Ye Tsoi</i>	12	19
Cane Shoots, bunch— <i>Kan Shun</i>	11	9
Cauliflower (Large)— <i>Ye Tsoi Pa Tsao</i>		
(Medium).....	11	
(Small).....	10	
Carrow— <i>Huan Shun</i>	1b	8
Celery Chinese— <i>Tung Kan Tai</i>	6	10
Chillies, Dried— <i>Kon Lat Chai</i>	25	26
" <i>Red—Hung Pa Chai</i>	20	19
" <i>Green—Ching Lai Chai</i>	8	13
Curry Root, English— <i>Ka Yi Chi Len</i>	1b	10
Cucumbers— <i>Ching Kwa</i>	each	4
Garlic— <i>Sun Tau</i>	1b	6
Ginger, young— <i>Sun Tai Keung</i>	14	7
Ginger, old— <i>Lo Keung</i>	10	10
Horseradish, Shanghai— <i>Lai Kan</i>	15	45
Indoo Corn— <i>Shuk Mai</i>	each	8
Lettuce— <i>Young Shing Tai</i>	1b	8
Water, Cucumber— <i>Ma Tai</i>	1b	10
<i>Mandarin—Kwai</i>		
<i>Lam Ma Tai</i>	15	10
Mushrooms, Fresh— <i>Shang Tao Ku Tai</i>	70	
Onions.....		1
Onions, Bombay— <i>Young Chung Tai</i>	1b	4
Onions, Green— <i>Shang Ching Tai</i>	6	8
Onions, Shanghai— <i>Shung Tai</i>		
<i>Chong Tai</i>	6	
Parley— <i>Kun Tai</i>	16	6
Peas, Green— <i>Tai Sun</i>	4	3
" <i>Japanese—Yai Fun Shai Tai</i>	8	8
" <i>American—Ye Ho Shai Tai</i>	5	8
Pumpkin— <i>Ang Kwa</i>	1b	4
Radish— <i>Hung Lai Zai Tai</i>	8	5
Shallots (Fresh)— <i>Tai Wong</i>		
Shallots— <i>Kong Chong Kwa</i>		
Sprouts— <i>Sun Tai</i>		
" <i>Common—Shi Ka</i>	5	5
" <i>Tai—Wa Kwa</i>	5	4
" <i>Chinese—Fung—Ho Pak</i>	5	4
" <i>Chinese—Kong Kwa</i>	5	4
" <i>Chinese—Young Kwa</i>	4	25
" <i>Chinese—Shai</i>	4	8

High

FISH.			
Serbah, -Ka Yu	...	lb.	12
Stream, -Fia Yu	...	...	24
Canton Fresh Water Fish.			
Carp, -Li Tu	Hoi Sin Yu	...	18
Carp, -Li Tu	...	...	22
Catfish, -Ohk Yu	...	...	36
Codfish, -Mun Yu	...	...	24
Crabs, -Hal, ...	...	...	20
Cuttle Fish, -Muk Yu	...	...	26
Dab, -Shw Mang Yu	...	...	40
Dace, -Hong Man Lap	...	...	16
Dog Fish, -Sh To Shw	...	...	10
Eels, Conger, -Hoi Man	...	...	26
" Fresh water, -Tam Shui Yu	...	...	28
" Yellow, -Wong Shw	...	...	45
Frogs, -Tui Kaili	...	...	26
Garoupa, -Shak Pua	...	...	46
Goby, -Pak Kap Yu	...	...	16
Herring, -Tui Pak	...	...	24
Kalbin, -Cheung Kwun Kap	...	...	16
Lobster, -Wong Fa Yu	...	...	24
Loach, -Wi Yu	...	...	60
Loach, -Lung Ha	...	...	45
Macaroni, -Chi Yu	...	...	26
Mud Fish, -Mong Yu	...	...	38
Mullet, -Tui Yu	...	...	28
Oysters, -Shang Ho	...	...	30
Palm Fish, -Kai Kung Yu	...	...	24
Pike, -Shu Lo	...	...	28
Pike, -Pa Pan Wong	...	...	10
Platy, -Pan Yu	...	...	66
Pomfret, Black, -Hak Cheong	...	...	28
Pomfret, White, Pak Cheong	...	...	36
Prickles, -Ming Ha	...	...	66
Ray, -Yai Pa Shw	...	...	10
Rock Fish, -Shai Kan Kung	...	...	16
Roach, -Chan Yu	...	...	24
Salmon, -Ma Yu	...	...	65
Shark, -Shu Yu	...	...	10
Shark, -Po Yu	...	...	16
Shrimp, -Ha	...	...	45
Shrimp, -Lap Yu	...	...	40
Skipper, -Shi Yu	...	...	26
Skipper, -Wai Yu	...	...	28
Squid, -Tui Man Yu	...	...	28
Sword, small Green	...	...	14
Total 1,320			

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of 1922) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In the future if this space is exceeded the fee will be added in the advertising columns of the preceding rates.

This in Solution as Extracted from Surgically Cleaned Dermatome	YOU SAVE MONEY YOU SAVE TIME AND YOU ARE SATISFIED.	You Don't Clean Rolled Bandage-like with a Clothes Brush
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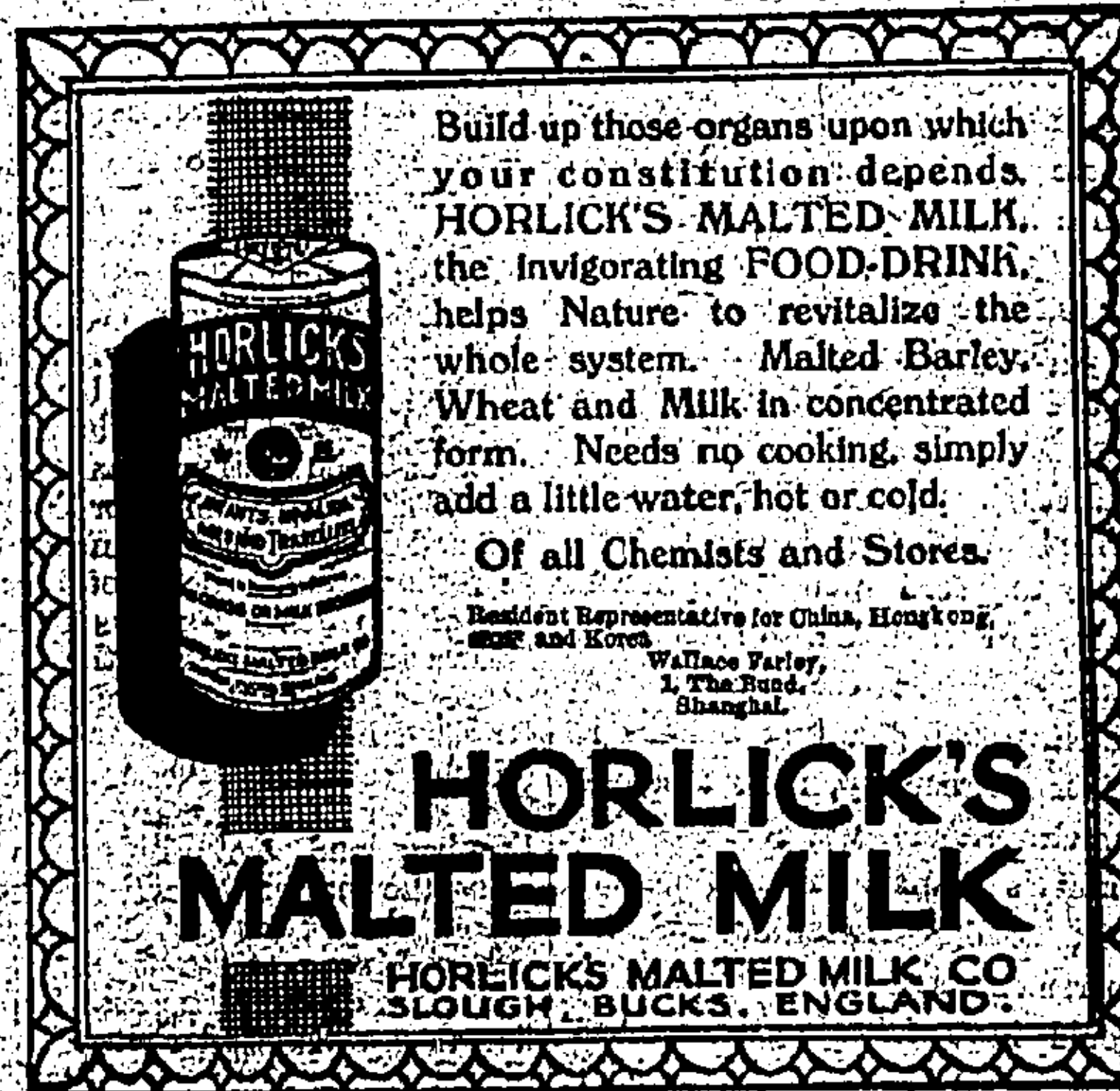
DO NOT TRY TO
REMOVE DIRT, STAINS,
ETC., WITH A BRUSH.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER,
IF WE HAVE NOT ALREADY DRY-
CLEANED YOUR WINTER CLOTHES
SEND THEM ALONG

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in the popular BATSWING BOW TIE also
in the long DERBY SHAPE.

HONGKONG AGENTS for the

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all sizes in stock in all qualities of UNDERWEAR,
SHIRTS and PYJAMAS

for Day or Evening Wear

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1923.

OUR GREATEST ASSET.

How many years it now is since the Colony's most backboneed term was first coined we know not; but this we do know—it fills the bill. Shipping is (since we must) our "life blood." Did any danger exist that Hongkong would forget this fact assuredly it must disappear before the Harbour Master's report which has now just been published. Last year shipping entered and cleared here totalled 708,244 vessels of 46,566,764 tons—an increase of 25,664 vessels and 3,145,994 tons compared with the 1921 figures. And this despite the costly seamen's strike! Wise then is our Government to guard well this priceless asset; to cherish and to improve it. Timely indeed is the expert scheme which would greatly enhance its value. Assuredly, most assuredly our Government deserves the community's thanks. Almost we had written fullest thanks, but suddenly we remembered something that we would have forgotten. Our Government is not the model it seems. It does not cherish this priceless asset as it should. Indeed, sometimes it shows itself woefully remiss, woefully obtuse. The precise example which upset our little poem came into the horrid glare of publicity when the Chamber of Commerce report last month disinterred much decaying correspondence. Quite small, ostensibly small, the matter; yet how significant. (Again our pen had almost betrayed us and we had nearly written typical.) The Chamber's correspondence showed, feels very strongly that a daily meteorological survey would be of the utmost value. The Government, however, thinks the expense too heavy. Whether the Government has since rescinded the correspondence was already again published—again we know

not. But the attitude the incident reveals, that we fear still remains. Hence, these few words while the Harbour Master's report is yet fresh. After reading that telling document, does the Government still maintain weather surveys are too costly? Does it still hold our shipping needs do not warrant the outlay? Realising the full implications of these questions we are loath to give the answers.

Local Jesuit College.

Some months ago the Catholic community here made a petition to the Holy See for permission to establish a Jesuit College in Hongkong. The petition was sent through the Right Rev. Bishop Pozzoni and was signed by more than a thousand local Catholics. A local Catholic resident has donated \$10,000 to open a fund for the project and doubtless further money will be forthcoming. The careful teaching of the Jesuit Fathers is well-known in many parts of the world. Stonyhurst College in the north of England has turned out many prominent scholars. Then we have the Jesuit Colleges in Calcutta, Bombay and the Philippines to bring the matter nearer home here. When the Jesuit sect was turned out of Macao at the time of the formation of the Portuguese Republic, they established themselves at Shui Hing, in Kowloon Province, where they have a flourishing school. In view of this there would appear every likelihood of sanction being granted for the establishment of a college here.

Something For Nothing.

Scripture can be quoted to prove that it is more blessed to give than receive. Unfortunately the human mind is so constituted that it looks often askance at the benefactors of one time and generally imagines there is a "catch" somewhere in any proposal that seeks to return just as much as it has received. The proposal therefore of the Hongkong Cigar Store, as mentioned in our advertising columns, will be read with considerable interest, and rouse the proclivities of the many who appreciate a sporting offer and more so when the offer is so generous and concerns goods of unquestioned quality. Briefly, the proposal is this: Cash customers at the Bazaar will have an equal chance of obtaining an order for the

amount of their purchases on any day during June, provided they are fortunate to have the day of the month drawn on which those purchases were made. It is an intriguing idea and will have a wide appeal. To quote Shakespeare "It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Fire and Marine Insurance Offices will be closed to the transaction of public business tomorrow, King's Birthday.

The Hongkong Tramways Ltd. advertise that the plant installed at their generating station is for sale.

During the previous 24 hours three Chinese cases of plague, one Chinese case of small-pox and one British and one Chinese case of enteric fever were reported.

The s.s. "Wenchow" built by the Taike Dockyard and Engineering Company to the order of The China Navigation Co., Ltd., is to be launched tomorrow.

The body of a Chinese hawk, 50 years of age, was found hanging in a bush in Cheung Hing Lane yesterday and sent to the mortuary. The man is believed to have committed suicide.

While driving motor-car No. 764 belonging to Miss E. Morrison, along Praya East yesterday, Chan Fu, a licensed driver, accidentally knocked down a Chinese boy, 7 years of age. The latter was taken to hospital but was not detained as the injury was not serious.

In the Marine Court this morning before Commander Beckwith R.N., Fung Au Master of the steam-launch "Mike" was fined \$50 for breach of Harbour Regulations. The offence consisted of towing 6 lighters, three abreast, through the southern entrance of the Yau-mai typhoon shelter, thereby causing obstruction and danger to other craft on the night of May 29.

The Director of Criminal Intelligence Office at Police Headquarters was besieged by about fifty young Chinese this morning. The queue outside Mr. T. H. King's office was caused by an advertisement in the press to the effect that three probationary interpreters were required for the department. It was stated that the age was 20 to 24, but some of the candidates seemed to have passed that limit some years ago.

At the Central Police Station compound there can be seen in the evening a number of young enthusiasts playing football and generally enjoying themselves. This has been brought about by the Captain Superintendent of Police who has issued instructions to allow children to play on it after 5.30 p.m. Those who have hitherto resorted to using busy thoroughfares can now keep on the right side of the law thanks to the thoughtfulness of the C. S. P.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The cruiser "Eidsvold" will take the King of Norway on a visit to Amsterdam on June 5.

Lieut.-Colonel ("Klondike") Boyle, D.S.O. one of the world's most romantic figures has died at Hampton Hill.

Lady Farrar, of Newport Pagnell, and of Johannesburg, widow of Sir George Farrar, Bt., D.S.O., left property in her own disposition valued at £75,832.

Archdeacon of Hereford since 1910 the Ven. E. H. Wainwright, Ingram, brother of the Bishop of London, is on October 8 resigning on account of age. He is 74.

Mr. d'Arcy Weatherby, a Peking resident, has started on his projected travels overland from Burma to Peking. He hopes to make important discoveries.

Mr. Joseph Conrad, the famous novelist, has arrived in New York. In the course of an interview he declared: "Even to this day I do not like writing. I think it is a frightful grind."

It was mentioned at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, that Mr. Campbell Prosser is seriously ill. A case in which Mr. Prosser is appearing for the defence was accordingly adjourned.

Mr. E. L. Jacobs, deputy chairman of the Institute of London Underwriters, has resigned the chairmanship of the Joint Hull Committee, and Mr. Percy Janson has been elected chairman.

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, is leaving shortly on a trip to Borneo. Mr. Hallifax is going at the invitation of the Borneo Government to advise it with regard to the importation of Chinese labourers.

TRAVELS IN TIBET.

GENERAL PEREIRA'S LECTURE.

FROM PEKING TO LHASA.

An audience composed chiefly of naval and military officers followed with close interest the lecture given in the Command Reference Library, Victoria Barracks, this morning, by Brigadier General Pereira C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. on his great journey from Peking to Lhasa. The General, who modestly disclaimed oratorical ability at the beginning and equally without justification apologised at the end for being verbose, spoke without notes but with the aid of a large map of the wide area covered by his travels.

The acting G. O. C. (Col. Davy C.M.G.), in briefly introducing the lecturer, referred to General Pereira's long connection with China mentioning that he was with the Chinese regiment at Weihaiwei in the last century and subsequently was military attaché at Peking.

Beginning with his departure from Peking in January 1921, the General took his audience across the Chihli plain to Taiyuanfu which was regarded, he said, as China's model capital city and was shown to every foreign globe-trotter to demonstrate the virtues of the Chinese system of justice and to show how ready China was for the abolition of extraterritoriality. From there he went South across the Yellow River to visit General Wu Pei Fu whom he described as "the least bad of China's many bad generals." "He is," the General said, "an honest man but one of no determination and when he had the opportunity last year of defeating his enemy he stopped and let the opportunity go by."

Sympathy for Brigands.

Mention of Szechuen "one of the biggest provinces of China and at the present time in the worst state of chaos" drew from the General the confession that my sympathies are with the brigands very often. "They are not," he declared, "as bad as they are painted. The whole fault lies with the officials who neglect to pay their men and the unfortunate men, having nothing more to do are forced for the purpose of gaining a livelihood to turn brigands. The Chinese are a very law-abiding race and if properly handled and trained by Europeans there would be no trouble with the majority of them at all. But unfortunately, nobody takes any interest in them and therefore the whole country is overrun by brigands in every direction. The worst parts of China are the western parts—especially the province of Szechuen."

After explaining that, due to the system of warning the approach of foreigners, he never met a single bandit in the whole of Szechuen "not at any rate, one actively carrying on his profession," the lecturer went on to say that the fertile Chengtu plain was another bad spot for bandits. He found an orgy of gambling going on there and, incidentally, ran across the game of *ma jong* there for the first time.

General Pereira mentioned that the finest fighting material in China were the Mahomedans to be found in the province of Kansu. For a long period these people were kept in subjection by the Chinese and were not allowed to carry arms but now they had turned the tables and were able to retaliate on the Chinese for past injuries.

Discussing his final preparations at the small village of Dangar for his journey across Tibet General Pereira confessed that he made two mistakes. He left in May of last year instead of a month later when the grass would have been longer and he took mules with him instead of yaks which revelled in the cold and were very hardy, if a trifle slow.

"Highland Laddie" in Tibet. Referring to the Tibetan soldiers he encountered on his way to Lhasa General Pereira said it was most interesting to hear English words of command used and to listen to the sound of their bugles blowing familiar calls. A bandmaster who had come from India had "Highland Laddie" played for the General's benefit and on another occasion he heard a man who had had a finger cut off for some offence in connection with a land dispute escorted back to the tune of "The Campbells are Coming."

Lawn Tennis in Lhasa.

The General described Lhasa itself as a very dirty and uninteresting city—the sort of place which, after spending three or four days in it, one does not wish to see again. The Dalai Lama was, he said, a very enlightened man and was the real ruler of Tibet. Some years back five Tibetan boys were sent to Rugby and he met one of them in Lhasa. This man spoke perfect English and told the General he was very keen about football and was also having a tennis court built. "No doubt," the General, smilingly added, "they will soon be entering the Davis Cup." The reason why foreigners were objected to in Tibet was, he explained, that the monks were afraid of the people being educated to rebel against their authority.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

ARBITRATION MACHINERY SUGGESTION.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

Regarding the suggestion that industrial arbitration machinery should be provided for Hongkong, a *China Mail* reporter called upon the Colonial Secretary this morning. The matter has been considered, he learned, but it is not the intention of the Government to establish such a board. The reason given is that it is highly unlikely that the finding of such a board would please both parties to a dispute. Furthermore, without making fresh laws, the board of arbitration would have no legal means of enforcing its decisions.

BOGUS CONSTABLE.

"SQUEEZE" FROM WOMEN HAWKERS.

That he was found asleep in the Headquarters, Barracks, Central Station and that he had professed that he was a police constable, were the charges brought against a Chinese in Mr. R. E. Lindell's court this morning.

Sub-Inspector Reynolds found the man in the Chinese quarters and this led to further inquiries when it was found that he had been going round to various hawkers—mostly women—claiming that he was a constable; that he was in the habit of demanding "squeeze" of from 30 cents to 50 cents and when there was no money to be had he would take cigarettes in lieu of payment.

Defendant admitted the charges, adding that he was, formerly, a constable. Questioned as to when he served he said that he was a soldier in the country.

For being in the station he was fined \$5 and on the other charge was fined \$150 or three months.

CHILD'S DEATH.

BOARDING HOUSE RUNNER ARRESTED.

Another little drama has been enacted at the Kung Wo boarding-house, No. 124, Connaught Road Central (opposite the Steamboat Co.'s Canton wharf) which came into prominence as the result of an attempted armed robbery there three months ago. A married couple were staying in the house and their three year old son was attacked with violent convulsions during Wednesday night. It is alleged that a runner passed a remark about a man, when dissolved in water, being relieving. The parents are stated to have administered a dose and the child is said to have had some immediate benefit. Next morning, however, he was taken to hospital and died. The parents are blaming the runner for suggesting the alum. They have laid a report that he was the cause of the child's death and he has been arrested, charged with manslaughter.

[Alum is a compound salt used in various industrial processes, especially dyeing; its constituents being sulphuric acid, alumina, an alkali, and water.]

SILVER WEDDING.

CRAWFORD-SIMONS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crawford of Kowloon, celebrate their silver wedding anniversary to-day. They were married at Union Church on June 1, 1898 by the Rev. G. J. Williams.

Mr. Crawford arrived in the Colony in 1895 and has twenty-two years' service in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. to his credit. He is a native of Totterdell Park, Liverpool, and before joining the Dock Co. he was in the Government service and for a brief spell, acted as manager of Messrs. John Crawford & Co., New York. Mrs. Crawford is from Stonehouse, Devon and arrived in Hongkong on May 31, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have been the recipients of many congratulations and expressions of good wishes from their friends.

At the close of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the General at the instance of Commodore Grace who said he felt sure the story the General had just told them appealed very strongly to men of their blood. What the General could not tell them, but they must all realise, was the extraordinary knowledge and experience as well as the courage and determination necessary before a small summer's walk, like this, could be even thought of. He thought they should feel proud that one of their race had penetrated in some places where no white man had been before and in some places visited only by a single white man some 80 years ago. The General's presence and his example in these places must some day bear very great credit to the Empire (Applause).

RENTS ORDINANCE.

THE AMENDING BILL.

A NEGATIVE PRINCIPLE.

As briefly reported yesterday, the first reading of the bill to amend the Rents Ordinance 1922 was moved by the Attorney General and carried. The full text of the Attorney General's speech follows:

"The guiding principle adopted in this Bill is a negative one, namely, not to extend the Rents Ordinance to any new class of cases. The amendments proposed to be made by this Bill are, therefore, details intended to carry out better the intentions of the principal Ordinance. The three chief amendments are contained in paragraph (d) of clause 6, in clause 8 and in clause 9. Those three amendments all deal with the reconstruction notice to quit; that is, a notice given by a landlord who intends to reconstruct his house to such an extent as to make it a new building within the meaning of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903. The paragraph dealing with the notice is paragraph (f) of sub-section 1 of section 4. That paragraph provides that the owner can turn his tenant out only if the reconstruction intended is such as to make the reconstructed building technically a new building within the definition of that term in Ordinance No. 1 of 1903. That definition is a technical one and it is very difficult very often for a tenant to ascertain whether the intended reconstruction will or will not have the effect of making the building a new building. Undoubtedly some landlords have improperly used this notice. They have, in some cases, served notices to quit when the reconstruction intended was not such as to make the building a new building. Paragraph (d) of clause 6 is an attempt to safeguard the tenants in respect of this notice and proposes to provide that with the reconstruction notice to quit the landlord must also serve a copy of a certificate obtained from the Building Authority to the effect that the reconstruction intended will have the effect of making the building technically a new building. The tenant will therefore know that at all events the reconstruction which the landlord declares his intention to carry out will have that effect. It is hoped that this will check certain number of either careless *malá fide* notices to quit given under section 4 (f) of the principal Ordinance.

Clause 9 is also intended to check an improper use of this same paragraph 4 (f) of the principal Ordinance. It is proposed to insert a new section in the principal Ordinance providing that, if a landlord gives a reconstruction notice to quit under that paragraph which fails to comply with the provisions of the paragraph, he shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000, unless he can prove that failure to comply with the provisions of the paragraph was due to a bona-fide mistake and that he was acting bona-fide throughout.

The third amendment which I have referred to is that contained in clause 8. Section 21 of the principal Ordinance provides that a reconstruction notice to quit, served on the tenant of the whole house, binds also the sub-tenants. That seems only reasonable because the landlord does not always know who the sub-tenants are and the sub-tenants may, of course, change from day to day. The section, however, leaves a loophole by which the intention of the Ordinance to give the landlord possession of the building he intends to reconstruct may be defeated. If the principal tenant, having received his notice, fails to go out at the end of three months the landlord is to bring an action against him before he can obtain possession of the premises. He gets his judgment against the tenant and, of course, on that judgment he may turn the tenant out, and if the tenant does not go the bailiff can turn him out. But it is doubtful whether that judgment against the tenant of the whole house binds the sub-tenants. It is arguable that even after the expiration of three months' notice, and even after judgment has been obtained against the tenant of the whole house, the landlord may possibly have to present separate actions against the whole of the sub-tenants. That seems unreasonable and it might lead to the landlord being kept out of the premises indefinitely. Clause 8 accordingly proposes to provide that any order or judgment given against the principal tenant of a house in consequence of any reconstruction notice to quit shall bind also all the sub-tenants of that principal tenant. In case there may be cases of hardship through sub-tenants not knowing of the proceedings, there is a proviso added that the Court in its discretion may suspend temporarily the execution of any such order or judgment against any particular sub-tenants. Under that a sub-tenant, if he has not had enough notice will be given a short time to obtain new premises before he is turned out.

The other amendments are all explained fully in the Objects and

ONE WEEK NOW.

LINCHING CAPTIVES BEING RELEASED.

BANDITS JOIN NATIONAL ARMY.

TSAOCHUANG, May 31. The delegates have returned from the conference with the bandits at Wanchiao.

Mr. Anderson states that the negotiations were very satisfactory. —*Reuter*.

\$1,000,000 WANTED.

It is estimated that the captives will be released in a week.

Wen Shih-tsen says that the secretaries will attend to-morrow's conference to begin the enrolment in the army of the majority of the bandits. They are eager for enlistment.

The bandits agreed to-day that all with revolvers shall be supplementary soldiers, all unwilling to enter the army shall be granted pardons so that they can return home.

The bandits have also asked for compensation for the destroyed villages. They wanted \$1,000,000, but it is believed they will accept \$100,000. They also hope for money for their Chinese prisoners. —*Reuter*.

HOPEFUL.

TSAOCHUANG, May 31.

The Government and gentry delegates, accompanied by Mr. Roy Anderson and Wen Shih-tsen, proceeded to Wanchiao this morning to hold a definite conference.

Mr. Roy Anderson is acting as guarantor and bodyguard.

Yesterday's conference was merely the opening discussion, and the release of Major Allen and Mr. Smith was in fulfilment of a promise made 17 days ago.

Mr. Anderson insisted upon their release before the discussion commenced.

The outlook is hopeful.

MR. SMITH'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Smith says that he is glad to be released, but is sorry to lose his good comrades. He never met truer friends throughout his long life. "In the darkest hour, when we were told that we would be shot unless the troops were withdrawn, we commenced to sing. The bandits were amazed at our *san g foid*. The Chinese prisoners also were astonished."

FOOD BEFORE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Smith expressed the utmost gratitude for the food supply, which was of more immediate value than negotiations.

Mr. Smith intends to continue his Eastern tour, but he is doubtful if he will visit Mukden, "because of Chang Teo-lin."

Mr. Smith says his capture was a wonderful experience, but he would not again undergo it for a million dollars.

Mr. Smith and Major Allen are both well.

POPE'S SOLICITUDE.

Father Lanfer received a telegram from the Pope urging him to see the bandit chief and obtain Mr. Mussor's release. If he was unable to do so, then he should stay and comfort the captives.—*Courtesy Daily Bulletin*.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

JAPANESE CABINETS ATTITUDE.

TOKYO, May 31. In no circumstances will the Japanese Government unconditionally recognise Soviet Russia.

This emphatic statement from a high official may be regarded as answering the widespread reports from various sources in the newspapers asserting the unanimity of the Cabinet *vis-à-vis* recognition.

It is authoritatively stated that while the Cabinet is closely considering M. Joffe's proposals, no decision has been reached. The Japanese Government is no nearer an agreement with M. Joffe than at the time of breaking off the Changchun Conference.

It is thought probable that a definite decision will be reached at the Cabinet meeting to be held on June 2.—*Courtesy Daily Bulletin*.

SWATOW STRUGGLE.

GENERAL CHAN KWING-MING IN CONTROL.

PEKING, May 31.

Hsu, Chao-chi, has vacated Swatow, which is now occupied by Hsu Chao-lin.

By this movement, the eastern part of Kwangtung again passes under the control of Chan Kwing-ming.

The Government declines to accept the resignation of Sun Chuan-fang as Tull of Fukien.

The Government has telegraphically instructed Admiral Liu Kiang-hsing, to come to Peking for a consultation in connection with Fukien affairs.—*Courtesy Daily Bulletin*.

Reasons I beg to move the first reading.

The Colonial Secretary then seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

LOCAL TURF.

TO-MORROW'S GYMKHANA MEETING.

SOME POSSIBLE WINNERS.

[By Argus.]

There will be seven events at the Hongkong Jockey Club's Third Gymkhana Meeting to be held at Happy Valley to-morrow. The first event is 5 furlongs for maidens and should be won by Mrs. Bernard's Rivergrass. The most dangerous opponent is the Discard if he makes up his mind to gallop. Strathfarrar or Yellow River should win the second event the "A" Class Handicap (Once Round). For the Gymkhana Stakes one cannot see any entry likely to beat Petrol King. The fourth event is a Bending Race to be run off in three heats, but it is impossible to point to the probable winner until the names of the ponies are known. The "B" Class Handicap may fall to Tromp (late Dempsey). For the sixth event West River looks the best. In the last event there are seventeen nominations, of which Yellow River appears the most likely to win.

WHAT WILL WIN.

"Orack" makes the following selections for *China Mail* races:—

1. FIVE FURLONGS RACE.
 1. Rivergrass.
 2. Bulldog Drummond.
 3. Satisfaction Dabla.
2. A CLASS HANDICAP (ONCE ROUND).
 1. Austral Boy.
 2. Pawnshop.
 3. Oak Leaf.
3. GYMKHANA STAKES.
 1. Orient Dabla.
 2. Petrol King.
 3. Roman Pride.
4. BENDING RACE.
 1. Capt. Spinks.
 2. Mr. Bartholomew.
 3. Mr. Harriman.
5. B CLASS HANDICAP (ONCE ROUND).
 1. Roman Sparrow.
 2. Knockout Leg.
 3. West River.
6. ONE MILE RACE.
 1. Pawnshop.
 2. Austral Card.
 3. Tromp.
7. ONE AND A QUARTER MILE RACE.
 1. Roman Pride.
 2. Yellow River.
 3. Roman Woodcock.

"SMILIN' THROUGH."

FRAWLEY COMPANY AT ITS BEST.

It is the glorious uncertainty of the nature of theatrical fare that makes the subject of the theatre so immensely interesting. "The Cat and the Canary" and "Lawful Larceny" are plays which have excited the lighter moments of our pen but have operated in our writing on these plays cannot possibly be used in any reference to "Smilin' Through" which the Frawley Company have last night. It is difficult to label the story which may be described as an incident in Hate, which has many moving moments in it and which as they were unfolded by these splendid Frawley people, inclined us to tears. The scene 1 of act 1 was a moving piece of acting on the part of all concerned. The 1870 time of crinolines was faithfully done, and as the incident of the shooting of the about-to-be bride was done, we came to realise the nature of the hate stored in the heart of John Cartaret from that time to the year of the action of the play 1920. That scene was very moving. It perhaps eclipsed the others. It is difficult to say, for "Smilin' Through" has few weak movements about it. To those who helped us to come away from the Theatre a little better than we entered it, a word of unstinted praise. Miss Adele Blood played havoc with our feelings with her wondrous voice. Her dual role was an arduous ordeal. The spirit of the true artist shone through it all.

Mr. Herbert Light used his resonant voice to good effect. This was an artistic portrayal. Mr. Daniel Frawley made a welcome appearance, whilst Bernard Nedell earned our sympathy. These bore the burden of the play on their capable shoulders, being ably supported by colleagues whose roles were less exacting. To-night "Annie Christie!"

—C. G.

WAICHOW FALLS.

SUN YAT-SEN ALLIED FORCES TRIUMPH.

An official announcement has been made in Canton, to the effect that Waichow, the capital of Waichow prefecture, has been captured by Sun Yat-sen's allied forces. The anti-Sun forces hitherto holding Shikung have retired on Tsang Shing in an effort to preserve their alignment.

WEST RIVER PERILS.

HONGKONG'S FOOD SUPPLY AFFECTED.

Small quantities of poultry arrived by the s.s. "Tai Ming" and "Ka Chow" but none of the birds was up to normal grade. Dealers admitted that most of the crates had been lying in junks for upwards of a month awaiting shipment to Hongkong. As a junk is not by any means the ideal place for rearing poultry it was only to be expected that the birds would deteriorate in quality but the dealers could not bring them back to their farms on account of the dangers and "safe conduct" levies en route.

Notwithstanding poor quality, the average price fetched by the recent shipments was about 85 cents wholesale per catty. This means that at the markets, the birds would have to be sold at about \$1.00 a catty or 75 cents per pound.

The dealers state that they still have large stocks at Wuchow and other points ready for shipment but freight space is difficult to obtain. The farmers also have large stocks on hand but they are not bringing them to the markets as there is little demand owing to the scarcity of ships.

On the upward trips, the West River steamers carry large quantities of rice for consumption inland. As very little has gone up, inferior to medium grades of Saigon and Siam rice are sold at Wuchow, Do Sing and Tak Hing at \$18 per picul (Canton silver currency). Great hardship has been caused to the poor, classes and the scarcity is all the more felt in the interior where native crops can never suffice.

Trade in other merchandise is practically at a standstill.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

GOVERNMENT ASKED FOR \$500,000.

The question of the financial assistance to be given by the Government in connection with the British Empire Exhibition was dealt with by the acting Colonial Secretary at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council Finance Committee. He said:—

There is one other matter which I wish to put before the Finance Committee. It is the question of the British Empire exhibition. We have been in constant communication with the two Chambers of Commerce, and the Government now has a letter, dated 28th May, which I will read to the Committee. It says:—

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th May and to state that a further meeting of the Joint Committee of the two Chambers of Commerce was held on May 25 when more definite proposals were shaped for Hongkong's participation in the British Empire Exhibition.

In the first place, financial aspects were considered with a view to delimiting the nature and extent of Government assistance. It is believed that the method of promoting a Hongkong Section in the Exhibition, which will be most satisfactory and economical from the point of view of the Government, will be to vote a definite sum and to put up a limited guarantee against loss. After very careful deliberation, the Committee passed the following resolution:—

That the Government be asked to undertake the entire cost of the erection of buildings for the Hongkong Section of the Exhibition, to the amount of approximately \$400,000 that, in addition, the Government give the Chinese Chamber of its representative syndicate a vote of \$150,000 towards the cost of freight, passages and maintenance; and that the Government be further asked to put up a guarantee against loss to the amount of \$100,000 against a guarantee fund to be put up by the Chinese Chamber of \$50,000.

That is to say, the Government is asked to vote \$500,000 in cash, and to pay another \$100,000, if need be, in the event of loss—this to be the total extent of the Government's liability.

The Committee is quite prepared for a stipulation by the Government that provision of 'instructive and not directly remunerative exhibits, such as demonstrations of manufacturing processes and native industries, is an absolute condition of Government assistance. It is considered that the vote of \$150,000 mentioned in the resolution will be not only a contribution towards freight, passages and maintenance, but towards the cost of non-remunerative but essential features of the Exhibition.

I put these figures before you with the intimation that it is the intention of the Government, subject to any representations that may be made to it, to ask the Council to vote the money accordingly at its next meeting. I do not ask for any special expression of opinion now, but to give members of the Finance Committee time to think over the proposals before the next meeting, when the matter will be discussed.

This concluded the proceedings.

NEW RENTS BILL.

CHINESE OPINION BEING CONSULTED.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotevall, the present senior Chinese representative on the Legislative Council, when asked by a *China Mail* reporter to-day as to his opinion of the amending Rents Bill, which came before the Council yesterday, said that he was keeping an open mind as he had already invited views not only from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, but also from all sections of the Chinese community.

He added that he would welcome written statements as to the Bill both from property owners and tenants so that he would be in a position to present the facts and opinions to the Government.

AUSTRALIAN GROWN ORANGES.

GOOD MARKET IN AMERICA.

An Australian nurseryman, Mr. Charles Griffith, has returned from a visit to the United States. He declares that Washington Navel Oranges grown in the River Murray districts are much superior to the best American fruit. Australian grown oranges are exported to England, where their quality is establishing a reputation that promises to encourage extensive annual shipments from the Commonwealth to Great Britain and the Continent. Trial shipments have been made to Canada, and reports indicate that important market will be established in that Dominion.

Mr. Griffith reports that the United States is ready to absorb all the oranges Australia can grow, even if vigorous planting be carried out in the Commonwealth for the next 50 years. This authority has pointed out that the same quality of citrus land that is worth \$250 an acre under bearing in Australia is worth \$1000 in California.

Mr. Griffith urges direct shipment to Eastern American Ports, via the Panama Canal. The marketing of Australian grown fresh fruit does not clash with the American grown product, since Australian oranges can be landed in the United States at a time when American fruit is out of season. There may be a check as regards the markets of the United States, if the authorities in that country persist in placing an embargo on the importation of Australian oranges, but outside the United States there is a wide field to be exploited by Australian fruit exporters. Great Britain, Europe, Canada, and the East can absorb quantities far in excess of the Commonwealth's exportable surplus. To meet the demands of this ever-increasing trade opportunities are offered to prospective settlers on large areas of virgin land in touch with the mammoth irrigation schemes of the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

OBITUARY.

MR. F. J. V. RIBEIRO.

The death has occurred of a much-respected member of the Portuguese community, Mr. F. J. V. Ribeiro, who has been employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. for over thirty years. He had been in failing health for some time but remained at his duties till quite recently. Much sympathy will be felt for his family which is grown-up.

The funeral takes place to-day leaving the family residence, No. 11 Morrison Gap Road, at 5.30 p.m.

The annual meeting of worshippers at the Peak Church was held on Friday, May 25th, when the annual statement of accounts was presented. The Committee was elected for the ensuing year as follows:—The Trustees (Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. P. Jacks and Mr. W. L. Patterson) The Lord Bishop of Victoria, Rev. J. K. Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Dr. Sanders. Rev. H. Copley Moyle was elected Hon. Secretary and Mr. P. Jacks, Hon. Treasurer. The Annual Report stated that 7 infants were christened in the Church during the year and 9 marriages were celebrated. The Holy Communion had been celebrated every Sunday morning and a service of intercession had been held every Wednesday at 4 a.m. The Church has been repaired during the year and an electric heater has been installed in the vestry to keep the books and frontals dry during the wet weather.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place in September between Anthony Francis, only son of the late Hon. Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, and Miss Mary, daughter of Mrs. W. L. Patterson. The bridegroom is a young member of the Church and the bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Ballie, of Jedburgh, Jedburgh, Scotland.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, 2nd June 1928.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries,
FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG,
MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG & CANTON,
Hongkong, June 1, 1928.

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THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, June 9, 1928, commencing at 10.30 a.m.

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Three Royal Typewriters with carriages of various lengths

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From Hongkong. Vancouver. From Canada. Due England.

E/Canada June 2 June 18 E/France June 23 June 29

E/Russia June 14 July 1 E/Scotland July 7 July 14

E/Australia June 20 July 18 Montreal July 27 Aug. 3

E/Asia July 12 July 31 E/Scotland Aug. 4 Aug. 10

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

"CANADIAN PACIFIC THROUGHOUT"

Passenger Department Telephone 722 Cables GAGANPAC. Freight and Express Telephone 44 Cables NAUTILUS.

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STRUTHERS & BARRY.

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

S.S. "Doylestown"Due Hongkong 1st June.

S.S. "Mars"Leaves Hongkong 24th June.

S.S. "Mars"Leaves Hongkong 28th June.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY
SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF
LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OYERLAND POINT.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO & Z MBANQA.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

S.S. "West Ivan"Due Hongkong 12th June.

S.S. "West Ivan"Leaves Hongkong 13th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO
STRUTHERS & BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINES, INDIA, CHINA, STRAITS AND JAVA.

10 Floor, Queen's Building, 100, Central Road, HONGKONG.

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P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
AFRICA, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND
ALL, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. R.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUDAN"	6,700	8th June at Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	12th June	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"SARDINIA"	5,680	18th June	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"DELTA"	5,680	24th June	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"SIGILIA"	5,680	30th June	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	5,680	6th July	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"WIDDERBURN"	5,680	12th July	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"DEVANHA"	5,680	18th July	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	24th July	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"KILWA"	5,318	30th July	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	5,680	5th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"SIGILIA"	5,680	11th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	5,680	17th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"DONGOLA"	5,680	23rd Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	5,680	29th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.
"KARNATA"	5,680	3rd Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colbo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)
"JANUS" 4,824 15th June Calcutta, via Singapore & Penang
"JAPAN" 6,052 22nd June Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)
"EASTERN" 4,000 2nd June 1st Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN
"DEVANHA" 5,680 2nd June Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA" 7,000 10th June Japan via Amoy
"ARAVUHA" 6,000 12th June Japan direct.
"MALWA" 10,941 17th June Shanghai only.
"SIGILIA" 6,813 18th June Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WHILE TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the on carrying steamer.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Bunk beds of charge.
Parcels for Messing not more than 25 lb. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
23, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG. Agents.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE:

SKINA COAST, ETC.

June 2.-C.N.	Sinkiang.
3.-C.N.	Kwiyang.
4.-C.N.	Wingang.
5.-C.N.	Tungching.
6.-C.N.	Hangsang.
7.-C.N.	Kwangtung.
8.-C.N.	Kaiyong.
9.-C.N.	Sechia Maru.
10.-C.N.	Hailong.
11.-C.N.	Lokang.
12.-C.N.	Kwongang.
13.-C.N.	Bintang.

AMOI.

June 5.-D.L.	Hailong.
6.-C.N.	Seochuen.
7.-C.N.	Kaiyong.
8.-B.L.	Takada.
9.-D.L.	Sechia Maru.
10.-D.L.	Hailong.

POOCHOW.

June 1.-D.L.	Hailong.
2.-D.L.	Hailong.
3.-D.L.	Hailong.

TAKAO.

June 7.-O.S.K.	Sechia Maru.
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SHANGHAI.

June 2.-N.Y.K.	Lishon Maru.
3.-C.P.S.	Empress of Canada.
4.-C.N.	Devanah.
5.-C.N.	Sinkiang.
6.-C.N.	Koro Maru.
7.-C.N.	Pres. McKinley.
8.-C.N.	Wingang.
9.-C.N.	Tungching.
10.-C.N.	Seochuen.
11.-C.N.	Atsuta Maru.
12.-C.N.	Shidzuka Maru.
13.-C.N.	Empress of Russia.
14.-C.N.	City of Manchester.
15.-C.N.	Kwongang.
16.-C.N.	Shinyo Maru.
17.-C.N.	Empress of Russia.
18.-C.N.	Tijikong.
19.-C.N.	Pres. Jackson.
20.-C.N.	Malwa.
21.-C.N.	Shilla.
22.-C.N.	Kochi Maru.
23.-C.N.	Pres. Jefferson.
24.-C.N.	Empress of Asia.
25.-C.N.	Sibori Maru.
26.-C.N.	Sarpodon.
27.-C.N.	Empress of Asia.
28.-C.N.	Taiyo Maru.
29.-C.N.	Empress of Canada.
30.-C.N.	Taiyo Maru.
31.-C.N.	Empress of Russia.

KEELUNG.

June 2.-T.K.K.	Koro Maru.
3.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
4.-T.K.K.	Shinyo Maru.
5.-T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.

DAIREN.

June 3.-O.S.K.	Hawaii Maru.
30.-T.K.K.	Sibori Maru.

TINGTAO.

June 2.-O.N.	Sinkiang.
6.-O.S.N.	Tungching.

TIENSIN.

June 2.-C.N.	Huichow.
3.-O.S.N.	Chipching.

WEIHAIWEI.

June 2.-C.N.	Huichow.
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CHEFOO.

June 2.-C.N.	Huichow.
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HAIPHONG.

June 7.-O.S.N.	Ningsang.
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HAIHOW.

June 5.-O.N.	Chonan.
7.-O.S.N.	Mingsang.

BANGKOK.

June 5.-E.A.	Banka.
6.-O.S.N.	Chonan.
7.-C.N.	Kwangtung.
8.-O.S.N.	Hangsang.
9.-E.A.	Bintang.

SINGAPORE.

June 3.-O.L.	Glennmar.
3.-P.O.	Danua.
3.-O.S.K.	Jaya Maru.
3.-C.N.	Kwiyang.
4.-B.F.	Nelohs.
4.-N.Y.K.	Dakar Maru.
5.-P.O.	Soudan.
6.-N.Y.K.	Harrisa Maru.
7.-O.S.K.	Honolulu Maru.
8.-N.Y.K.	Nagato Maru.
9.-C.N.	Van Clon.
10.-N.Y.K.	Morikawa Maru.
11.-B.F.	Ramsay.
12.-P.O.	Jeyppore.
13.-P.O.	West Iva.
14.-O.S.K.	Gardania.
15.-B.L.	Janus.
16.-C.N.	City of Manchester.
17.-C.N.	Phenicia.
18.-C.N.	Ramsay Maru.
19.-C.N.	Jeyppore.
20.-C.N.	Taiyo Maru.
21.-C.N.	Malwa.
22.-C.N.	Shilla.
23.-C.N.	Shinyo Maru.
24.-C.N.	Empress of Asia.
25.-C.N.	Shidzuka Maru.
26.-C.N.	Empress of Russia.
27.-C.N.	City of Manchester.
28.-C.N.	Shinyo Maru.
29.-C.N.	Empress of Asia.
30.-C.N.	Shidzuka Maru.
31.-C.N.	Empress of Russia.

4.-B.F.	Glennmar.
5.-E.A.	Panama.
6.-B.F.	Thosus.
7.-N.Y.K.	Schlesien.
8.-P.O.	Malwa.
9.-P.O.	Kimpopo.
10.-P.O.	Trollus.
11.-P.O.	City of Manchester.
12.-B.F.	Adriatic.
13.-B.F.	Ningchow.
14.-B.F.	Helenus.
15.-P.O.	Danua.
16.-P.O.	Fondus.
17.-P.O.	Polus.
18.-B.F.	Sarpodon.
19.-P.O.	Rhexenor.
20.-B.F.	Boivia.
21.-P.O.	Lamochon.
22.-P.O.	Kashmir.
23.-P.O.	Sidilia.
24.-B.F.	Dardanus.
25.-P.O.	Australia.
26.-P.O.	Petrolium.
27.-P.O.	Macedonia.
28.-P.O.	Dongola.
29.-P.O.	Java.
30.-P.O.	Mantua.
31.-P.O.	Afrika.
32.-P.O.	Chile.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

MANILA.

June 2.-B.F.	Easton.
6.-A.O.L.	Pres. Jackson.
8.-B.F.	Adolph von Bayer.
7.-O.N.	Tamara.
11.-A.O.L.	Ermland.
12.-O.S.B.	Pres. Pierce.
13.-P.O.	West Iva.
14.-T.K.K.	Shinyo Maru.
15.-A.O.L.	Pres. Jefferson.
16.-P.O.	Pres. Wilson.
17.-P.O.	Pres. Pierce.
18.-N.Y.K.	Taiyo Maru.
19.-N.Y.K.	Shinyo Maru.
20.-O.S.B.	Montague.
21.-E.A.	St. Albans.
22.-T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.

SANDAKAN.

June 2.-E.A.	Easton.
6.-O.S.N.	Sandakan.

JAVA PORTS, ETC.

June 5.-T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
8.-J.C.L.	Tjikong.
9.-J.C.L.	Van Clon.
12.-J.C.L.	Tjikong.
13.-N.Y.K.	Bandoeng Maru.
20.-T.K.K.	Pesia Maru.
26.-J.C.L.	Tjikong.
27.-N.Y.K.	Cheribon Maru.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

CALCUTTA.

June 7.-O.S.K.	Van Clon.
8.-P.M.	Lake Park.
9.-N.Y.K.	Nagato Maru.
16.-B.L.	Janus.
18.-O.S.N.	Laisang.
22.-B.L.	Japan.
23.-O.S.N.	Foktanag.
24.-B.L.	Takada.

PENANG.

June 5.-O.S.K.	Alto Maru.
7.-N.Y.K.	Honolulu Maru.
23.-B.L.	Japan.
30.-P.O.	Soudan.
31.-P.O.	Macedonia.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

June 5.-P.O.	Lahore.
6.-O.S.K.	Alto Maru.
6.-P.O.	Soudan.
10.-N.Y.K.	Morikawa Maru.
12.-P.O.	Sechia Maru.
21.-O.S.K.	Andas Maru.
27.-P.O.	Delta.
28.-N.Y.K.	Schlesien.
11.-P.O.	Malwa.
16.-P.O.	Hidderpore.
30.-P.O.	Kilwa.
31.-P.O.	Macedonia.
Oct. 2.-P.O.	Mantua.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

June 2.-E.A.	Easton.
20.-N.Y.K.	Taiyo Maru.
7.-E.A.	Arara.
18.-N.Y.K.	Yoshino Maru.
Aug. 4.-E.A.	St. Albans.
Sept. 1.-E.A.	Arara.
Oct. 6.-E.A.	Arara.
Nov. 3.-E.A.	St. Albans.

JAPAN PORTS.

June 2.-N.Y.K.	Lishon Maru.
2.-C.P.S.	Empress of Canada.
3.-P.O.	Devanah.
3.-C.N.	Koro Maru.
3.-A.O.L.	Pres. McKinley.
4.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
5.-P.O.	Takada.
6.-P.M.	Pres. Cleveland.
6.-N.Y.K.	Atsuta Maru.
9.-N.Y.K.	Cheribon Maru.
9.-E.L.	City of Manchester.
12.-O.S.N.	Katanga.
12.-E.A.	Arara.
14.-T.K.K.	Shinyo Maru.
14.-C.P.S.	Empress of Russia.
15.-N.Y.K.	Yoshino Maru.
15.-A.O.L.	Pres. Jackson.
16.-J.C.L.	Tjikong.
20.-T.K.K.	Pesia Maru.
21.-N.Y.K.	Yoshino Maru.
24.-N.Y.K.	Macassar Maru.
25.-N.Y.K.	Yokohama Maru.
26.-A.O.L.	Pres. Jefferson.
30.-O.S.K.	Empress of Asia.
30.-T.K.K.	Sibori Maru.
1.-O.S.K.	Argon Maru.
9.-A.O.L.	Pres. Grant.
12.-C.P.S.	Empress of Asia.
15.-T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
25.-C.P.S.	Empress of Canada.
26.-T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
30.-C.P.S.	Empress of Russia.

HONOLULU.

June 2.-T.K.K.	Koro Maru.
6.-P.M.	Pres. Cleveland.
14.-T.K.K.	Shinyo Maru.
20.-T.K.K.	Sibori Maru.
22.-T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
26.-T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
Aug. 5.-T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.

AMERICAN PORTS.

June 2.-O.P.S.	Empress of Canada.
3.-O.S.K.	Hawaii Maru.
4.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
5.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
6.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
7.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
8.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
9.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
10.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
11.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
12.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
13.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
14.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
15.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
16.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
17.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
18.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
19.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
20.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
21.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
22.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
23.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
24.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
25.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
26.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
27.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
28.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
29.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
30.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.

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Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

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Hongkong, May 30, 1923.

VICTORIA.

June 3.-A.O.L.	Pres. McKinley.
3.-O.S.K.	Hawaii Maru.
5.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
12.-B.F.	Achilles.
15.-A.O.L.	Pres. Jackson.
20.-N.Y.K.	Yokohama Maru.
27.-A.O.L.	Pres. Jefferson.
Aug. 14.-B.F.	Protoslaus.
Sept. 11.-B.F.	Achilles.

GEATIE.

June 3.-A.O.L.	Pres. McKinley.
3.-O.S.K.	Hawaii Maru.
5.-N.Y.K.	Shidzuka Maru.
12.-B.F.	Achilles.
15.-A.O.L.	Pres. Jackson.
20.-N.Y.K.	Yokohama Maru.
27.-A.O.L.	Pres. Jefferson.
Aug. 14.-B.F.	Protoslaus.
Sept. 11.-B.F.	Achilles.

LOS ANGELES.

June 25.-U.S.S.B.	Maui.
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TACOMA.

June 4.-O.S.K.	Hawaii Maru.
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SAN FRANCISCO.

June 3.-T.K.K.	Koro Maru.
3.-P.M.	Pres. Cleveland.
14.-T.K.K.	Shinyo Maru.
21.-P.L.	Pres. Pierce.
25.-O.S.B.	Pres. Jackson.
26.-T.K.K.	Sibori Maru.
27.-A.O.L.	Pres. Grant.
12.-T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
Aug. 5.-T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.

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CHINA'S WOMAN.

YOUNG WOMEN'S WORK IN
HONGKONG.

REPORT FOR THIRD YEAR.

An interesting account of the work of the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association in Hongkong is contained in the Association's report for the year ending March, 1923, from which the following extracts are taken:—

"As the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association has just completed the third year of its organization, it is well for us to look back over the past years to see if we are fulfilling the purpose for which we came into being three years ago. Annual reports at best, however, must always leave some things unmentioned, for growth along spiritual lines cannot altogether be measured. We can only give a report of the work done in each department and judge as best we can if it has all tended toward 'uniting Chinese women and girls for development and service according to the teachings of Jesus Christ.'

A Board of Directors of twelve Chinese women exercises general supervision of the work of the Association which is largely recommended and carried out by standing committees. The work of each committee is related to the Board of Directors through its chairman who presents the report to the Board. Of our present Board of Directors Mrs. Ma Ying-pui, Mrs. Wong Kwok-shan, Mrs. Ma Wing-chun, Miss P. K. Lai, Mrs. Yung Ting-sheng, and Miss Lei Ting-sun, were members of the previous organization committee, and have continued to work faithfully right up to the present. We have been happy to welcome a number of new members on the committees during the past year, and it is through training on committees that the Association makes one of its greatest contributions.

Our staff has seen unexpected changes during the past year. Miss Shih Tak-bing who had been with us since before our organization was offered a scholarship for a year's study at the London School of Economics and sailed last autumn for England. On her return she will be connected with the National Industrial work of the Young Women's Christian Association in Shanghai. She has been greatly missed but we feel it is our contribution towards helping China's industrial women whose number is rapidly increasing. Mrs. S. N. Yung who had been with us for a year took on new responsibilities in addition to her membership work; we have Miss Shi Wai-sheng giving half time to Association work with special responsibility in the Educational Department; and Miss Wong Yui-mui, recently appointed a secretary in training, is acting as hostess in the Hostel and giving her time to Religious, Education and Student Work. Miss Shi Kwok-ying will also be helping for the next few months in the Girls' Work Department.

In addition to the activities which are definitely our own, the Association has been glad to have an opportunity of fostering a Chinese Teachers' Association and in helping with the Daily Vacation Bible Schools and the Bazaars for Swatow Relief. We have helped also to support the Anti-Mui-Tsai Society in their efforts.

We are glad to report that the Association was represented last May at the National Christian Conference in Shanghai. We are happy to state that the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, being convinced of the necessity of having at least one woman on the staff of the National Christian Council was willing to sacrifice one of its most valued secretaries for this post of service for the Church, when the request came for her. The Association has always been pleased to call itself the hand-maid of the Church, and we hope that as time goes on the Church and the Association together may work out some plan by which the Association may serve the Church even more than we have been able to do in the past.

The following will in part indicate what has been done by the various departments:

Religious Work Department.—While the religious purpose runs through all the activities of the Association we have a Religious Educational Committee which plans for and arranges Devotional Meetings and Bible Classes. During the year we have had two series of meetings held on alternate Wednesday afternoons, one series following topics taken from Glover's "The Jesus of History," the other a series from Fostick's "The Meaning of Faith." The average attendance at these meetings was forty.

On Thursday afternoons we have had a group meeting together for opening exercises and then dividing into groups for Bible study. Mr. Wong Oi-long has very kindly given his time all year to leading a group for those who are more advanced, while Mrs. Y. T. Toon, Mrs. Ma Ying-pui and one of the secretaries have taught the beginners at different ages.

Miss Yung Hei-wan has been leading a class for younger girls, most of whom are non-Christians, and two classes in English are also being led by the secretaries. Our earnest hope is that the work of these departments will become larger and deeper during the coming year, for we realize that the knowledge obtained from the study of the Bible should be the foundation of all our work.

Educational.—This department aims not only to give women opportunities for improvement but it provides a means of approach to not a few women requiring help along other lines. The department has grown both in number and in the variety of classes. The total enrollment in our various classes has been 180. To our list of English, Chinese, Mandarin, Piano, and Home Nursing we have added Chinese and European cooking and during the year over seventy women have taken one of the two cooking courses, proving that if the Chinese woman has no desire to prepare the food for her family, she wishes at least to know how it should be done. The Association in all centres aims to help women to be better home-makers, and to this end we had in the spring term a series of talks to mothers on the physical, mental, and moral care of the child, while this autumn we have been conducting a baby clinic. Dr. Wan Yik-shing who has had experience in English with similar clinics is kindly giving his services and Mrs. Moeller who was for two years in hospital work in Peking has also been assisting at the clinic, following up the babies who need special attention and giving talks to the mothers on the feeding and general care of the children.

Social.—Our social gatherings numbering eleven during the year, with a total attendance of 1201, have consisted of launch picnics which continue to be popular during the summer months, walking picnics and gatherings for programmes of music and games at the Association. The gatherings give the members an opportunity to know each other and to bring friends who may help in or be helped by the Association activities.

Hostel.—While we call the whole upper floor of the Association the Hostel, it is used for a great many other purposes, providing, as it does, office spaces for four people and a place for committee meetings and classes. The Hostel itself does not begin to be used to its capacity but it has filled a real need very often during the past year. In the summer we had several Chinese guests who had escaped rather hurriedly from the troubles in Canton and we had one school matron who came for a month in search of a much needed rest. We have been quite busy with this past year been removed from something vital to each member. The Hostel is to have the Association mean to keep each one informed as to all the Association is doing and the visitors also frequently have an opportunity for personal work.

Girls' Work.—A year ago we had the beginning of a Girls' Work Department in the formation of our Association Club for girls in their teens and early twenties. The club members, those on applying for membership, the name membership subscribes to the following:—Understand the purpose of the Association, and accepting the basis of the significance of the name, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the fact that such club life is a comparative new to China.

The aim is to give girls through normal natural activities insight and ideals which will make them more responsible women. This department is planning a six weeks' course of training for leaders, suggested by the various Pastors, who will later lead clubs for girls in the churches. After the completion of the course help will be given in the organization and initial activities of these church clubs, and the leaders will continue to meet once a month for further discussion and training.

Student Associations.—For several years there have been Student Associations in the following schools: Ying Wa Girls' School, St. Stephen's Girls' College, St. Paul's Girls' School, and Victoria School, Kowloon. During the year a joint cabinet of the four Student Associations has been organized, meeting in the Association rooms three or four times a year. The aim is to give an opportunity to the various schools to help each other by suggestions and also to plan for joint activities. The summer conference for Kwong-tung which was being planned for last September did not take place owing to the unsettled conditions in Canton, but plans are now under way for a conference of all the Student Young Women's Christian Associations in the province early next Autumn.

Last April eighteen delegates from Hongkong attended the conference of the World Student Christian Federation in Peking, where they met with students, not only from all parts of China but also from over thirty other countries, and came with a new vision of a need for united effort. This led to a desire for occasional joint activities and twice this autumn the boys and girls have met together, at one time when about ninety gathered for an early morning prayer service, on November 10, the World's Day of Prayer for Students, and again when the Principal and Staff of Ying Wa Girls' School kindly lent their playground for a joint party in recognition of the Chinese Friendship Feast—the fifteenth day of the eighth moon. This party was much enjoyed by the members of the Cabinet of the Student Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations.

Republic Day was recognized last autumn as usual by a meeting of girl students. This meeting was planned by the Executive of the Teachers' Association, and the Student Young Women's Christian Association, and had an attendance of over five hundred. After a stirring address by Rev. Cheung Chuk-ling, the girls of one of the schools showed by their mending of a broken flag of China how the students with right ideas can help to bring peace and concord in their country.

Republic Day was also marked by a meeting of our members and friends here. Over sixty women gathered to listen to a patriotic address and to pray that God will direct China in finding a solution of her problems.

Summer Camp.—For some time we have seen the need of establishing a summer camp near Hongkong in order to give teachers and other people working during the year a restful place for a summer holiday at reasonable rates. We all know what a different attitude we have towards our work after a complete rest and an opportunity for real recreation. Last summer we succeeded in finding what seemed an ideal spot, a house on the hillside at Castle Peak, which we were able to secure for two weeks in July. Twenty-four people altogether from Hongkong and Canton took advantage of this opportunity for a holiday, most of them for the full two weeks. No attempt was made to follow any programme of study or recreation. Everyone there was tired and glad merely to rest and read during the heat of the day, and go swimming either in the early morning or in the evening. It may be of interest that almost every one of the campers, middle-aged or young learned to swim a little. The fact of an outbreak of malaria of a rather serious type after the closing of the camp, makes a return to the same place quite out of the question, but does not discourage us in the attempt to find a healthier spot and repeat the camp experience again this summer.

Membership.—Our membership, now is 251 showing a slight increase over last year, but we regret that two of our most interested members have this past year been removed by death and a number of our active workers have left the Colony. The aim is to have the Association mean to keep each one informed as to all the Association is doing and the visitors also frequently have an opportunity for personal work.

In order that the Christian purpose of the Association may be maintained, the power to vote for members of the Board of Directors is given to those who are church members. These on applying for membership, the name membership subscribes to the following:—Understand the purpose of the Association, and accepting the basis of the significance of the name, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the fact that such club life is a comparative new to China.

THE LARGEST SHIP.

UNITED STATES CLAIM.

The United States Lines issued an announcement in London recently to the effect that the reconditioning of the liner "Leviathan" and her conversion from a coal-burner to an oil burner have added 5,674 tons to her gross tonnage, and that as her gross tonnage hitherto has been 35,282 tons, the figure now becomes 39,956. This gross tonnage, it is pointed out, exceeds by more than 3,000 tons that of any other vessel afloat.

The "Leviathan" is to leave New York on July 4, Independence Day, on her first trip to Southampton, via Cherbourg, as a unit of the United States Lines' passenger fleet. On this trip she is to have on board, besides the ordinary passengers, a number of Cabinet Officers of the United States Government and Senators and Congressmen as guests of Chairman Lasker, of the United States Shipping Board.

The reconditioned liner will have accommodation for ten thousand tons of fuel-oil in her bunkers and is expected to burn about one thousand tons of oil per day to maintain an average speed of from 24 to 25 knots per hour. The vessel is to leave the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Yards at the end of the month for the Boston Naval Graving Docks, where the final exterior work of scraping her hull and examining her quadruple shafts is to be completed.

with other women in helping to bring about the coming of the Kingdom of God in China. Others who are not prepared to subscribe to the full Christian purpose and are not members of the Christian Church make the following declaration:—

"Understanding the purpose of the Young Women's Christian Association I become a member, to join with other women in raising the standards of women in China."

The Senior membership fee is \$9 a year and the fee for girls under sixteen \$1.50. Recognition services for new members are held from time to time in connection with our social gatherings. The members stand together and repeat the purpose of the Association, and each new member is given a link which she adds as her link to the membership chain, which signifies that the strength of the group depends on the strength of each individual member.

Finance.—As will be readily understood the membership fees, Class and Hostel receipts are not sufficient to meet the running expenses of the Association, which include the rent and upkeep, salaries of Chinese secretaries, wages and incidental expenses. It is necessary therefore each year to raise the difference between the receipts and expenditures. At the beginning of the year a budget of estimated expenditures and receipts is drawn up and a time set aside for visiting members and friends and giving them an opportunity to contribute. Last year the required amount was \$3,438 and the amount contributed was slightly in excess of this.

In addition to this, last November when the Chinese merchants planned a large bazaar in an effort to raise money for rebuilding and road-making in the district around Swatow, the Association was asked to help. A tea-booth was undertaken at which cakes and sweets were sold, in some cases we must say, for rather exorbitant prices, and we were glad at the end to report a total amount of over \$500.

In conclusion we wish also to express our thanks to the following who have so willingly given their help as speakers and teachers or in some other form of definite service: Mrs. J. Mitchell, Mrs. Earle, Miss Pitts, Miss Fothergill, Miss Ward, Mrs. Shellsham, Mrs. Moeller, Mrs. W. P. Pak, Mrs. Wong Kin-kei, Miss B. Yuen, Miss B. L. Wai, Miss H. W. Yung, Miss Y. W. Lo, Miss B. Kong, Mrs. H. W. Chai, Miss M. S. Tung, Miss Fung Oihel, Mrs. U. T. Poon, Miss Rose Wong, Rev. Wong Oi-tong, Rev. Cheung Chuk-ling, Rev. Yung Paak, Rev. Lau Yai-sun, Rev. L. C. Maak, Rev. T. Scholes, Dr. Y. S. Wan, and Messrs. J. L. Macpherson, T. Y. Poon, T. P. Wong, S. Wai, H. M. Ling, T. S. Pao, T. F. Hung, K. Y. Ngan, S. K. Tso. We appreciate the fact that in addition to these there are not a few who by their prayerful interest have given much help during the past year. As we look forward to the coming year we realize there is great opportunity for and need of extension of our work, and we are glad to see that the work which is already being done is being carried on in the spirit of Jesus Christ, who is the spirit of fellowship and service.

WHEN A DEBTOR
GAMBLES.DOES POKER DENOTE A
MAN'S AFFLUENCE?

Mr. L. Kentwell appeared before Mr. Justice Peter Grain in the British Supreme Court, Shanghai, to execute a judgment for \$389 secured by G. Candell against L. da Cruz. Counsel submitted that da Cruz was seen at the Filipino Club gambling and argued that if a man could gamble, he could pay his debts.

The Judge asked whether counsel did not consider that it was a sufficient sign that he needed money.

Mr. Kentwell replied that, in his opinion, it was clear that he had got money from somewhere.

The Judge was inclined to think that the judgment debtor must have lost money some time.

The judgment creditor testified that he had seen da Cruz some twelve days ago in the Filipino Club gambling. He had about \$25 to \$30 on his person. Although he did not frequent the Filipino Club often, he had reason to believe that da Cruz was indulging in poker games frequently.

Another witness, Remedios, said that some two months ago he met da Cruz in the same Club, but did not think that the latter had any money at present, being out of employment.

The Judge enquired of Mr. Kentwell whether he did not think that the evidence given by his witness went to establish that da Cruz had no funds to pay the judgment decree, but counsel continued to maintain that if a man could gamble he could pay his debts.

Da Cruz submitted that he had been out of employment and said that at the last hearing he had consented to judgment simply because he was not in a position to secure legal assistance. If his Lordship would grant his request, he would like to have the case re-opened. If the case were heard in camera he could disclose of a great many things, which he had taken an oath not to mention in open court.

The Judge said that it was not right of da Cruz to say that he (the Judge) had forced him to accept judgment. Defendant had done it of his own free will. If he desired to have a re-hearing it could be arranged, he thought.

His Lordship asked counsel whether, on the evidence submitted before him that morning he wanted him to send the defendant to prison, a man who was out of employment, and simply on the ground that he was seen gambling in a Club. His Lordship did not consider he would be justified in doing so, and accordingly adjourned the application for a date to be fixed. If the judgment creditor could prove that the defendant had money and would not pay, an application could be made and then His Lordship would deal stringently with the defendant.

CHANGING HIS NAME.

His name is Linkstein. Just before the war he had changed it to Fitzgerald.

The other day a very old acquaintance was introduced to him afresh. This time his name was McClellan.

"Why have you changed your name again?" asked the acquaintance.

"Well," replied "McClellan," "two or three people, when I have told them that my name is McClellan, have asked, 'But what was your name before that?' Now I can tell 'em 'Fitzgerald'."

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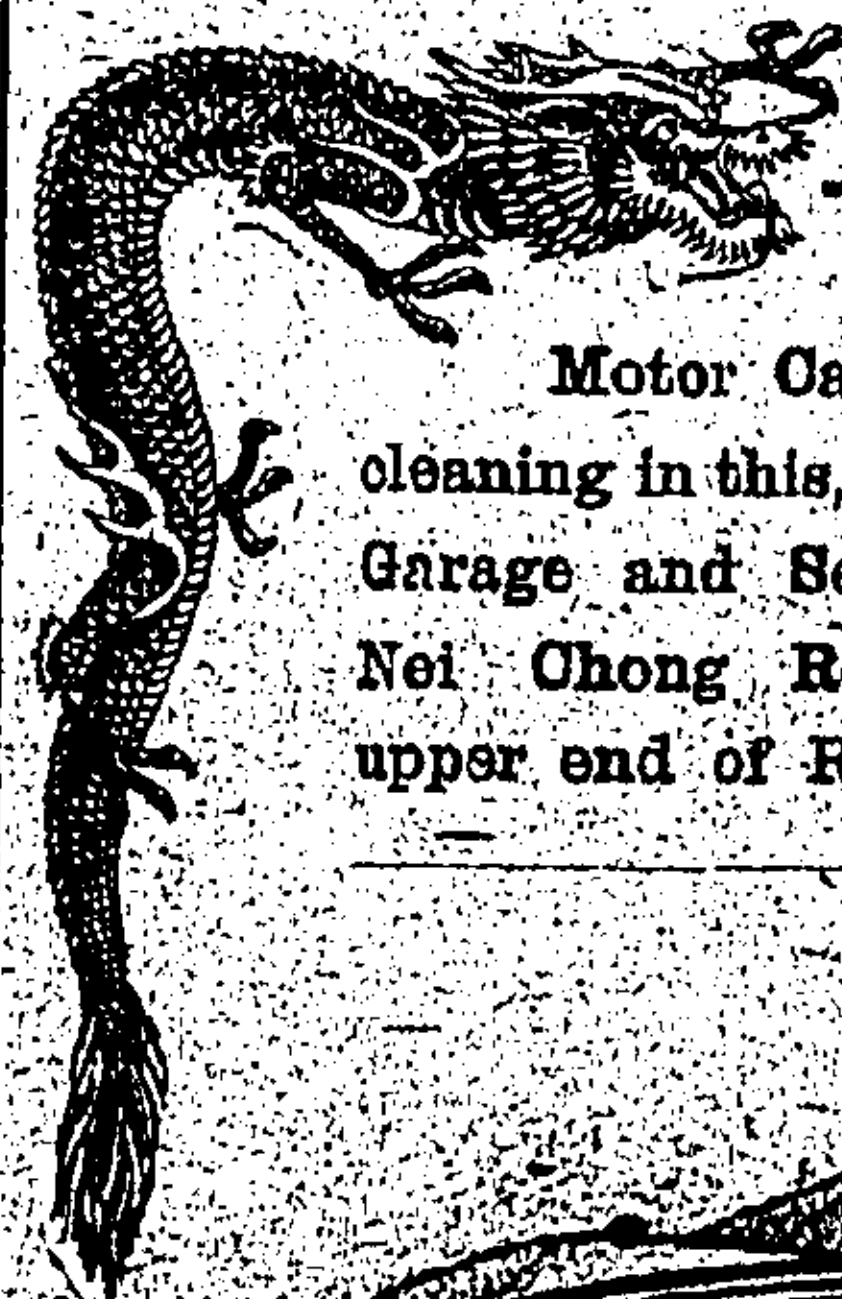
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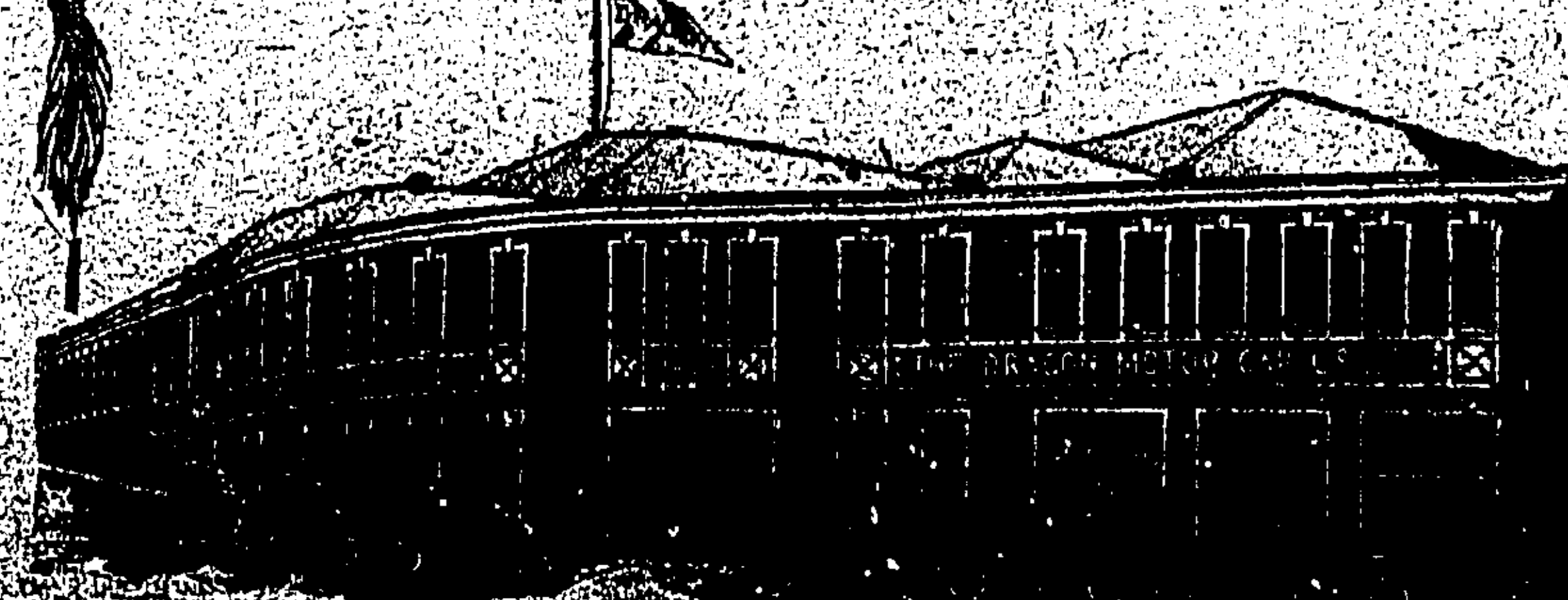
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MUDDIMAN'S NEWS-LETTERS.

EAST INDIA COY'S EARLY DAYS.

The last extracts from Henry Muddiman's Newsletters, hitherto unpublished, in *The Times*, gives the fascinating story of the early history of the East India Co. and of the increasing rivalry of the Dutch in the East Indies.

On May 3, 1683, it was announced that the Dutch had refused to allow the King's presents of powder, etc., to the old King of Bantam to be landed, and that they had twelve men-of-war there. Moreover, the Dutch were about to remove the pepper trade to Batavia, "by which means they would engross it wholly to themselves." Charles II, at once despatched a fleet to the East, not trusting to assurances received from Holland.

Thursday July 5.—The difference between the Dutch East India Company and ours is very near an adjustment, the Dutch being said to have yielded to the re-establishment of our factory at Bantam. Upon other matters Sir John Chardin will be called home. However the fleet designed for of strength, viz. three ships commanded by three of His Majesty's tried captains, Sir John Whetwang, Admiral 60 guns, 300 men; Sir Thos. Grantham, Vice-Admiral, 51 guns, 250 men; Captain Nicholson, 50 guns, 230 men. Besides Captain Dike, 50 guns, 230 men; Goldsborough, 40 guns, 150 men; Davies, 40 guns, 150 men; Bribery, 32 guns, 100 men; besides 6 small ships 10 brass guns each, 60 guns, 300 men; with whom go, besides seamen, 500 soldiers. So that in the whole the guns amount to 382, the men to 2,200.

Matters were then satisfactorily settled. Another extract is—

Saturday, December 20, 1684.—The good success that the English and Dutch companies have found in their trade in the East Indies hath raised an emulation in their neighbours to try what they can do by their parts. And to this effect the Sieur Tavernier is employed by the Elector of Brandenburg to find out some convenient place for his subjects. Who though he has altered his resolution of going by Muscovy and Persia does yet go and to that purpose is bargaining for a ship in Holland. The French are following suit.

This apparently led to the first foundation of the German Navy by the Great Elector, who hired ships from Benjamin Raule (described by M. Lockroy as "a Dutch pirate") to trade along the West Coast of Africa, and ultimately bought the ships from Raule and set up a Navy of his own at Emden. The "Sieur Tavernier" was Jean Baptiste Tavernier, who in 1679 had published a book about his travels in the East.

PACIFIC ADVENTURE.

PROJECTED WORLD FLIGHT.

This month will see the start of an interesting expedition, when the "Vandana," a vessel of 337 tons, formerly owned by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, leaves home in order to establish a number of supply depots for a seaplane flight round the world, and also to carry the flag of British trade into hitherto little-known Pacific markets. The voyage is being undertaken by the Legion of Frontiersmen, who are also arranging for the projected flight. The sea part of the expedition is in charge of Captain Roger Pocock, the founder of the Legion, who, in the course of an interview with a representative of *Lloyd's List*, said that the vessel was to be renamed Frontiersman.

"She is at present at Birkenhead (continued Capt. Pocock) being refitted by Messrs. Rutherford and Co. Ltd., at their Neptune Yard. Lieut. Commander Littlehale, R.N.R., will be the officer in command of the ship. His last command was the "Svaligor," a 10,000-ton ice-breaker.

"Now, as to the voyage—the purpose is to plant depots of supplies for a seaplane flying round the world. Captain Norman Macmillan and Captain Malins, the man who filmed the Great War, attempted such a flight last summer. After the depots are established the ship has other fish to fry—commercial fish. We shall carry a trade representative on behalf of British merchants and also a man for cinema work. In this way we hope to carry British trade into new fields and districts not hitherto exploited on a large scale. In the Pacific Ocean and all round South America, returning by way of the Atlantic about eighteen months from now. Our crew will consist of subscribing adventures, all seafaring men qualified for their jobs and members of the Legion.

SHANGHAI'S AMERICAN CLUB.

WORK STARTED ON NEW PREMISES.

The contract has been let and work begun on the American Club's new building in Foochow Road, Shanghai, just across from the Municipal Building. The ground, 90 ft. by 160 ft., has been in shape for actual construction for some time and work should proceed apace. Mr. R. A. Curry planned the structure and the builder is Sin Jin-kee.

The club is designed after the usual New York and other American club-houses, and is being patterned on the Colonial, which has been adapted from the Georgian by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral. The facade colour scheme is red tapestry brick set off by Italian marble, the lower floor and upper being mostly of the latter. Of steel construction and reinforced with concrete it will be as fire-proof as any building in Shanghai. The windows have metal frames and the glass itself in unexposed places is built to withstand flames. The interior is to be of hardwood, white and mahogany trimmings.

The club will fill the wants of Americans in many respects. On the lower floor will be found the usual barbershop, besides which there will be three bowling alleys, a gymnasium for individual work, as well as a modern bathroom including the ordinary tub, shower, Turkish and electric baths. On the first floor arrangements have been made for the lounge, library, and card room, to which has been added a special room as large as the card room for playing mah jongg. Above this are three floors of bedrooms, with 17 rooms on a floor. Above these are the dining room and assembly room, covering 5,200 sq. ft. The two can be made into one large room to accommodate the entire membership at exceptional functions, besides being utilized for a single dining room should the number require. A modern ice plant, a sanitary kitchen, and up-to-date service stations are contemplated for the upper floor annex.

The entire cost of the new project entails \$1,450,000, for which a bond issue has been made and of which the larger share has been already subscribed by members of the present club. The contract for the construction work must be carried out in 400 days, which means that by July 4, 1924, the walls and roof as well as basement work will have been completed and that by July 4, 1925, the building will be ready for occupation. The laying of the cornerstones should take place very shortly.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD AGAIN PAY 7½ PER CENT.

The directors of the Cunard Steamship Company have decided to recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares for 1922 of 7½ per cent. A similar payment was made last year and for the year preceding that, while for 1919 10 per cent. was paid. For 1918 the dividend was 10 per cent. but to it was added a share bonus of 100 per cent. to pay for which \$1,485,400 out of reserve was capitalised. The profit for 1921 was \$949,771 (after providing for depreciation), and for 1920 it was \$767,311 (after making a similar provision).

A great falling-off in cargoes from Japan to Tientsin is reported, due to the fear of the anti-Japanese movement in North China. The N.Y.K. boats trading regularly on that run have been getting only 200 or 300 tons of cargo on the outward trip.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled by the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the many observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1905-6.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 6 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 4 feet 6 inches and on the gauge at Alexandra Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

May 29 to June 4, 1923.

Flow Water		Low Water	
Time	Height	Time	Height
Mon. 29	5.15	11.15	2.15
Tue. 30	5.15	11.15	2.15
Wed. 31	5.15	11.15	2.15
Thurs. 1	5.15	11.15	2.15
Fri. 2	5.15	11.15	2.15
Sat. 3	5.15	11.15	2.15
Sun. 4	5.15	11.15	2.15

SHIPPING.

LAMPOR AND HOLT LTD.

FINANCIAL POSITION STRENGTHENED.

The annual general meeting of Lampor and Holt Ltd. was held at the registered offices of the company, 36, Lime-street, E.C., the Right Hon. Lord Kylsant, G.C.M.G. (the chairman), presiding.

The secretary (Mr. W. J. Moynihan) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen—It is seventy-eight years since this old-established shipping business was founded, and twelve years since it was incorporated as a limited company. Under the difficult circumstances through which world-trade and shipping have been passing, I think the report and accounts which are before you to-day may be considered as not unsatisfactory, and I am glad that we are able to recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, after providing for depreciation and transferring £8,000 to the staff superannuation fund. An issue of £2,000,000 5 per cent. Debenture stock was made in March 1922. The whole cost of this issue and the discount on the Debenture stock have been written off. We have pursued steadily, through all fluctuations of good and bad times, our policy of maintaining and strengthening the financial position of the company, coupled with the progressive development of our business, and it is owing to the policy of conservative finance which we have consistently followed—that notwithstanding the depression through which the shipping industry has been and still is passing, but from which we may hope it is gradually emerging—our financial resources enable us confidently to recommend the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares, in pursuance of the object we have always kept in view, of a regular, if moderate, return on the capital of the company.

FLEET.

The fleet of the Lampor and Holt Line now consists of forty-nine passenger and cargo vessels, with a total gross register of 310,000 tons, in addition to numerous subsidiary craft. The fleet was augmented during the year under review by the fine passenger steamer "Vandycyk" of over 13,000 tons gross register, and by the motor cargo vessels "Linnell" and "Lassell," whilst four of our older ships were sold. During the past eleven years we have more than doubled our tonnage. You will thus see that our fleet is in a strong position to take advantage of any improvement in trade conditions.

SERVICES.

Throughout the year under review we have maintained our regular services—between the United Kingdom and the Continent and South America, and between North America and South America, as well as our service between Manchester and New York. We were obliged during the past year to lay up a number of our vessels owing to trade depression, but we have since been able to place many of these again in commission. As you know, this company laid the foundation of the overseas trade between New York and the great South American Republics, and has been regularly carrying on for fifty-three years this important service, in which several of our finest and latest passenger and cargo steamers are engaged. In this connection some differences of opinion have arisen from time to time with our friends, the United States Shipping Board, as regards the arrangements whereby our respective services should be carried on. Negotiations for an amicable settlement have been taking place, and Mr. Arthur Cook, one of our managing directors, left last week for New York, as the result of which I should be personally pleased if a mutually satisfactory arrangement were arrived at. As a British shipowner I have always recognised that the seas are open to the ships of all nations, and I am convinced it is in the interest of everybody that the ports of all countries should be free and open to the vessels of all the world on equal terms and equal conditions. The Mercantile Marine of this or any other country can only be maintained on the ocean by the vessels comprising each mercantile marine being well built and adapted to the trade in which they are employed, capably and economically managed, and manned by a thoroughly trained and efficient personnel.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

If the American nation after their recent experiences, still desire to maintain a large mercantile marine, I can only say that I feel certain they will always possess a very welcome and profitable market in British ports, and there is, in my opinion, nothing like friendly competition to stimulate the greatest possible efficiency, which is what every good shipowner must strive for, and maintain. I believe that, with patience and goodwill, we may harmoniously co-operate in the development of overseas trade and

commerce, and promote the progress of the world. The business of Lampor and Holt is primarily bound up with the fortunes of the great South American Republics. These, with their great natural resources and enormous production of foodstuffs and raw material, await the return of more normal conditions throughout the rest of the world. The potentialities for great developments are there, but Argentina and Brazil have been compelled, more or less, to mark time until things right themselves in the countries which are their main customers.

The shipping industry has continued to feel the results of the world depression in trade and commerce. At the same time, there are signs of improvement—slight and gradual, but nevertheless tending in the right direction. Working costs are still unduly high, especially coal, port charges, and expenses of handling cargo. The utmost economy is essential in these difficult times, and the most strenuous efforts on the part of all are called for if British shipping is to maintain its position in the face of the keen competition with which it is confronted to-day in all parts of the world. I am confident that the same qualities which made Britain the foremost maritime nation will enable her to hold her own.

I am very pleased indeed to tell you that Mr. George Melly, after his serious and prolonged illness, is now thoroughly convalescent and hopes to resume his usual activities in the near future. During the past year Mr. Arthur Cook visited the many places in South America where the company has important interests, and was able to study the position on the spot. I wish to place on record our thanks to Mr. Melly and Mr. Cook, and to all the officials and staff, both afloat and ashore, for their work in difficult times, and for their devotion to the interests of the company.

In adding a further sum to the staff superannuation fund, the board is pursuing the policy of building up this fund on sound lines, so that the staff may look forward to the future with confidence.

GENERAL.

The return of prosperous times depends upon many complicated world factors, some of which are beyond this country's power to control. We can, however, claim that we are doing our best as a nation to restore the financial equilibrium, which the war so completely upset, by steadily pursuing the path of sound finance. Yesterday the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to announce some amelioration of the heavy burden of taxation which has been crippling industry and stifling enterprise. Whilst appreciating the relief thus afforded, the business community look for a continuation of the policy of gradually decreasing the weight of taxation. The outlook is better than it has been for a long time, but the practice of rigid economy, both nationally and individually, and steady application to the work of production, are still essential. Individual effort, enterprise, and initiative, and, last but not least, hard work, which in the past made our country great, will, if given free and full play, carry us to still greater achievements in the future.

THE DIVIDEND.

I now have pleasure in moving: That the report of the board and the accounts submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby received and adopted, and that a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 6 per cent. per annum (less income tax) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, be and the same is hereby declared.

The Marquis of Crisbrooke, G.C.V.O., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Chairman next moved the re-election of the Marquis of Crisbrooke, the retiring director. Viscount Pirrie, K.P., P.C., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

On the proposition of Mr. D. I. Comrad, seconded by Mr. Pictou H. Jones, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, & Co. were reappointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year. The proceedings then terminated.

SPEED ON THE PACIFIC.

IMPORTANCE REGARDING SILK SHIPMENTS.

Of the silk that has been sent to America in unprecedented quantities this year, a Kansai message shows that in February American and British steamers carried 78 per cent. of which the American share was 40 per cent. and the British share 38 per cent. Hence the despairing cry in Japanese shipping circles for "superior" ships, speed, in the case of such valuable cargo, being a very important factor, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Japanese also watch carefully the rivalry between British and American ships, and local papers remark that the "Frederick McKinley" and the "Empress of Canada" had a race from Yokohama to Kobe on the 15th May, the Empress boat winning by 40 hours and 44 minutes. The *Yokohama Specie* says that the speed of the Empress boats has given great offence to the Shipping Board.

TABLE BAY HARBOUR.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN'S RECOMMENDATION.

Capetown, April 20.—Sir George Buchanan, the well-known engineer, in his preliminary report on the harbours of the Union, recommends an expenditure of £3,750,000 for the development of Table Bay Harbour, and at the same time submits a scheme which he says should be completed with the least possible delay. He expresses the view that the Union of South Africa is one of the great countries of the future, and that hence it has need of adequate port accommodation and equipment. Sir George Buchanan's report on the other harbours will appear later.

TRADE WITH FAR EAST.

According to New York advices, at a meeting of the North Atlantic Far East Conference, a number of rate changes were made, effective immediately, following confirmation by the Pacific Westbound Conference in Seattle on April 9 and 10.

Rates of 12 dollars a ton, weight or measurement, were established on crushed tin, dextrine, corn syrup, corn flour, vegetable and cotton seed oil, indigo paste and powder. These commodities formerly took the general cargo rate of 18 dollars a ton, with the exception of indigo, which was 15 dollars. Other changes, based upon weight tons, were 15 dols. for resin sizing, 14 dols. for alum, 12 dols. for brass and copper ingots, and 15 dols. for logwood. The basic rate of 8 dols. a ton on iron and steel products was extended from June 30 to December 31, cancelling increases to levels of 10 dols. to 13 dols. a ton which were to become effective on July 1.

WORLD TRADE SHIPS.

It is stated that the Belgians plan to send a large ship laden with Belgian goods round the world has fallen through, as have a good many like projects contemplated by other countries. The Belgians were to send on a world tour the "Pays de Waes," a 10,000 ton boat, built on the Clyde and bought by the Royal Belgian Lloyd. The idea was to make her an advertising medium for Belgian manufactures, especially engineering and motors. But she has been sold back to British buyers and is now again up for sale. There must be very few of these trade ship schemes, and there have been many put forward by different countries, that have come to anything or are likely to.

STILL SOARING.

HIGH COST OF MAH JONGG.

THE NINGPO SPELL.

Mah Jongg may soon rank with horse racing as a pastime of kings and other rich people if the curve of prices does not make a sudden swoop downwards.

In the course of the year mah jongg has changed from a quaint and puzzling game of Chinese mandarins and retired shopkeepers, little known except to the prying tourist, to one of the most popular games in existence. Popularity increased the demand, and it does not require a J.S. Mill to explain that with the demand came increased prices, which, in many cases have not been fully explained.

THAT ORIENTAL SPELL.

Most people, however, dismiss any thoughts of high prices by saying that it is one of those irresistible Oriental spells the wise old mandarins and shopkeepers have cast on the world; and as that spell happens to be the rage in Europe and America such a thing as 100 or 200 per cent. increase in prices within a year causes no protest.

Prices may even jump higher in view of the events of the last few days. Since the mah jongg craze swept Shanghai and America, manufacturers found that the demand was so great, chiefly for exportation, that their small staffs employed for years and years could not cope with the demand and they had to place work with men in the interior. The average wage of makers of these sets is \$1 a day, and some of the skilled and more artistic ivory workers make more than this for work on ornamental sets. A big industry has grown up, employing large numbers of men. Unrest has broken out among them and a large number of men stopped work to enforce their demand for increased wages.

CONSIDERABLE INCREASE.

An ultimatum was issued setting forth their claims and an almost instantaneous stoppage resulted. The men threaten that they will not return to work unless their pay is increased.

The majority of the disaffected men live in the interior and send the products of their work to Shanghai, where they are polished and finished. The situation was unchanged and it looks as if the supply of mah jongg sets will fall until the men's demands are conceded. The increase demanded is not stated, but, according to the Chinese press, it is "considerable."

THEN AND NOW.

The industry, however, seems to have grown so large and prosperous that the men will, most likely,

be given an increase. A year or so ago a good set could be bought in the Chinese City for \$7, but a similar set now cannot be bought for less than \$17. There has been much complaint among local mah jongg players, whose scepticism of things oriental does not give credence to the Oriental spell, but the prices paid in Shanghai are insignificant when compared with those paid in America. The cheapest set, judging from American papers, costs about \$325 and prices range up to \$350 and, from American report, some sets go higher than that.

AN EXPORT ARTICLE.

Previous to a few months ago trade in mah jongg sets in America was solely private, sets being brought by friends visiting China. In the quarter ended March 31 this year the declared exports of mah jongg sets amounted to \$61,100, in addition to the thousands of dollars' worth of sets taken by tourists. The trade returns give no figures for mah jongg sets for 1922, and the sole export trade appears to be carried on with America and Hawaii, several thousand dollars' worth of sets being exported to the latter country during the first quarter of this year.

And to the Ningpo men, who were the originators of the game of mah jongg, which in Shanghai dialect is mah tsang (sparrow) must smile over the thought that with their game of "catching the sparrow" they have caught the American people and perhaps a greater part of the world in the near future.

A DEAD HEAT.

Ernst von Dohnanyi, the noted pianist, tells of two Scotsmen who used to strum on their pianos in neighbouring rooms in the same flat. One day a friend suggested that they should move, the instruments into the same room so that they might play music written for two pianos.

This was done, and the men practised diligently at a sonata for two pianos, but with little success, the difficulty being that one had generally finished his movement two or three measures before the other.

At last they succeeded in finishing one movement exactly at the same moment, and after they had taken some "whisky" to celebrate the occasion, Angus said:—

"Awel, Donald, now that we've been so successful with the first movement, suppose we try the second."

Donald looked at him in profound astonishment.

"Eh, but Angus," he exclaimed, "that was the second movement that I was playing."—*Signa in the Scottish Musical Magazine.*

Are you interested in getting SOMETHING FOR NOTHING?

Commencing on Friday, 1st June, THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE will issue to cash customers cash tickets for the amount they purchase. These tickets will be dated and will show the amount of the purchase. At the end of June, one day of the month will be publicly drawn at the Hongkong Cigar Store by a well-known resident whose name will be published later. Every cash purchaser who produces a ticket or tickets of the date drawn will be entitled free of cost, to any article in our Store for the amount of his former purchase. For instance, say the date drawn is the 11th June, and on the 11th June, you spent \$10 in cash, you may select any article or articles you like to the retail value of \$10. There is no limit to the amount. Whether you spend 50 cents or \$50 on a similar date to the one drawn you get free goods for the amount you spent.

THIS IS NOT BENEVOLENCE ON OUR PART BUT PURE ADVERTISEMENT TO SHOW THE EXCELLENCE OF OUR GOODS AT OUR EXPENSE AND FOR YOUR BENEFIT.

OUR PRICES COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY IN THE COLONY.

Don't forget to keep your cash tickets from 1st June, and note the dates!

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, LTD.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.



The Prince of Wales, who has been frequently thrown in point-to-point races, is shown here taking additional risks to save his mount, which had come a cropper at a water jump. The horse was drowned, but the Prince, with the help of spectators, managed to get him to the bank.



Queen Wilhelmina, of The Netherlands, shown with King Christian, of Denmark, riding through the streets of Copenhagen. Note the striking resemblance of Queen Wilhelmina to the late Queen Victoria.



Samuel Gompers, veteran labour leader, is shown here, with Mrs. Gompers. He is recuperating from a bad attack of pneumonia.



Brigadier Mary Booth, C. B. E., second daughter of General and Mrs. Bramwell Booth, has been appointed Divisional Commander of Salvation Army operations at Manchester. She has addressed immense audiences in Europe and Canada, visiting ten different countries in the course of her work. During the war she served with the troops in France and later wrote the book, "With the British Expeditionary Force in France."



One of the most extraordinary sociological inquiries ever undertaken is nearing completion in the Bureau of Social Hygiene, in New York, of which Dr. Katherine Bement Davis is general secretary. It has sent questionnaires to thousands of women that, for frankness and intimacy of detail, are breathtaking. Of 1,000 college women interrogated 520 of 691 admitted they practised birth control. At least 375 admitted they had spooned, kissed and caressed men before their marriage, but 208 said the only man had been the man they finally married. Of the 1,000 872 said they had made happy marriages.



Appointed foreman of the April grand jury.



Mrs. John W. Haulenbeck acted as sponsor for the new scout cruiser "Trenton" launched on April 16. The cruiser is 550 feet long, and its 99,000 horsepower will drive it along at 35 knots.



One of the oldest Masons in the United States.



Maximilian Harden, noted German editor and publicist, has begun a series of articles in which he advocates "The United States of Europe," fashioned after the United States of America. This union of the various European states, Harden believes, is the only solution of the existing crisis.



While riding in a motor car Lynwood Bright and Mrs. Frederick A. Pace, were kidnapped by supposed Ku-Klux Klansmen, who forced Mrs. Pace to watch them as they brutally lashed to have been the result of Bright's recent divorce action, in which Mrs. Bright named Mrs. Pace as co-respondent. Bright won the case.



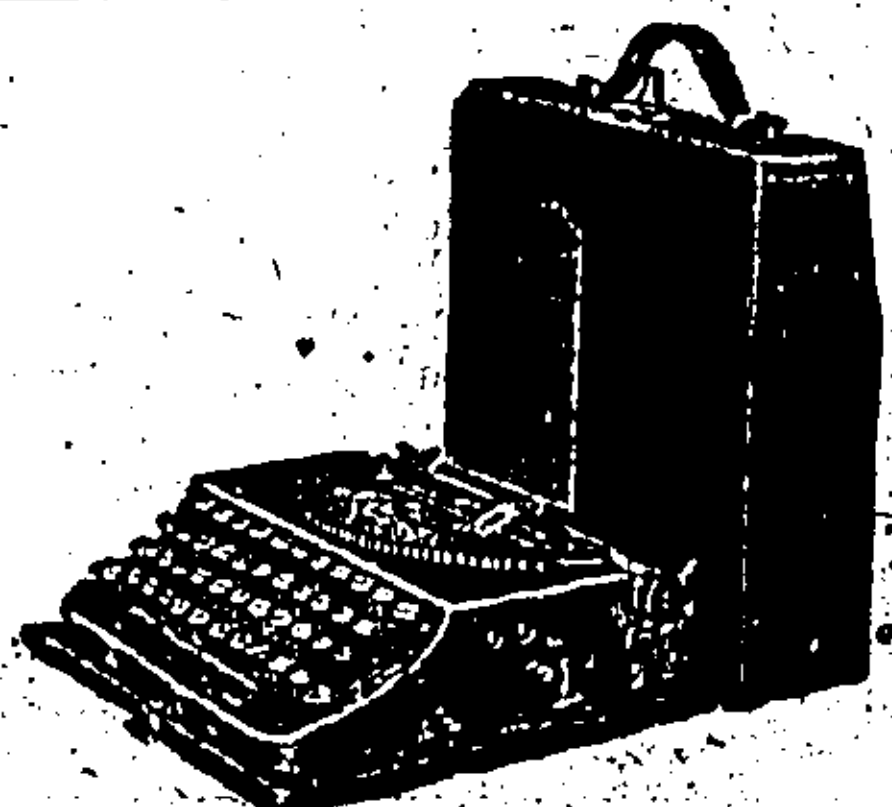
Percy Haughton, inventor of the Harvard football system and called by many the greatest of all football coaches, has begun the Spring training of Columbia University team assisted by many of his Harvard stars. Haughton is shown here in conference with Assistant Coaches Deppler and Webber. Football, barred for years at Columbia, is just coming back.



Mrs. Sally Gold, celebrated her 108th birthday by acting as clerk in the candy and notion store of her 74-year-old son, Nathan. In spite of her advanced age she still is active and can read the smallest printing without glasses.



James Albert Chadwick, a 14-year-old school boy, with his wife, Mary Elizabeth, 19. He has had to quit school to go to work.



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STANDARD KEYBOARD
NO SHIFTING FOR FIGURES.

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INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

PAID BY CAPITAL	100	100	\$1,000,000
REMARKS FORD	100	100	\$10,000,000
REMARKS TRANSFER OF	100	100	\$10,000,000
PROFITABLE	100	100	\$10,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
Banking business transacted.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 2, 1972

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60, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

BUSINESS CAPITAL: ... Frs. 72,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL: ... Frs. 36,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS: ... Frs. 36,000,000

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Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
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Cebu	Noumea	Singapore
Dilibo	Papeete	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Poon-Poon	Yokohama
Hankow	Poodicherry	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National
d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd.

credit accounts.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.,
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts
and Fixed Deposits according to
arrangement.

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exchange business transacted.

V. MABSON,
Acting Manager
Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1923.

**BANK OF CANTON
LIMITED**

**HEAD OFFICE
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General Banking Business transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2½ per annum on the daily credit
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INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS
For 3 Months 3% per annum.
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For 12 Months 5% per annum.
On demand 2% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager

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HEAD OFFICE:
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General Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.

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accounted on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings
Department.
K. C. LAU,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1920.

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—
INCORPORATED 1896,
—
CAPITAL (fully paid-up) ... Ten 100,000,000

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 NAGASACK OSAKA
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HANWING	THAMMUN
HANWING	THANHAI
HANWING	THINHOLOU
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LABOUR
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MARITIME
INVESTMENT
INVESTMENT ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
EXPATRIATE INVESTMENT FOR FIXED PERIODS AT 6 PER CENT
TO BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
T. NINETYFIVE
Manager
Holding on March 10, 1925.

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Building Contractors,
14, D'Aguiar Street. Tel. Cen. 1597

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Importers Cotton Yarn & Piece
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Building, Tel. Cen. 2774 and 2908.

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1st floor, No. 7, Queen's Road
Central, Tel. Cen. No. 1255.

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Bags, Trunks, etc.

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22, Queen's Road Cen. Tel. Cen. 2802.

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23, Ice House Street,
7 Beaconfield Avenue (Branch),
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Publishers and Bookbinders,
8, Wyndham Street. Tel. Cen. 22.

Scales

Mustard & Co., Connaught Road Out.

Ship Chandlers

Chung Fook, 78 Connaught Rd. Out.
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Comproadors.

Wang Kee & Co., Shipchandler,
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Kwan Yee, General Storekeepers,
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LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Jade, (Kai Yu) from Haiphong
W. P. L.
Yu Sang, (J.M. & Co.) from Can-
ton—C33.

Tung Shing, (J.M. & Co.) from
Shanghai, Swatow—Co's Wharf.
Taishing, (C.M.S.N.) from Can-
ton—Co's Wharf.

Panama Maru, (O.S.K.) from
Nagasaki—A8.

Sun Li, (Po On) from Fort
Bayard, Macao—Co's Wharf.

Hang Sang, (J.M. & Co.) from
Bangkok, Swatow—C37.

Lecoz, (Botelho Bros) from
Manila—Adm 4.

Taming, (B. & S.) from Manila—
C34.

DEPARTURES

Passat, (Kwong Mow Tai) for
New Chwang—June 1.

Pong Tong, (Yuen Sang Rat) for
Canton—June 1.

Liang Chow, (B. & S.) for Can-
ton—June 1.

Fuksei Maru, (M.B.K.) for Can-
ton—June 1.

Yodo Maru, (M.B.K.) for Can-
ton—June 1.

Yatsing, (J.M. & Co.) for Can-
ton—June 1.

Haifong, (Douglas & Co.) for
Fochow, Swatow—June 1.

WEATHER REPORT

June 1d. 11h. 42m. Pressure has
increased considerably at Shanghai
and slightly at the majority of other
reporting stations.

Gradients are shallow over the
Philippines and the eastern portion
of the China Sea.

A feeble anticyclone is central
over N.E. China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.79 inch.
Total since January 1st, 14.70 inches
against an average of 33.88 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on June 2, 1934.

1.—Formosa Channel. E. winds
moderate; generally overcast, occasional
rain.

2.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lanchow. E. winds
moderate; generally overcast, occasional
rain.

3.—Hongkong & Gay Hook. E. winds
moderate; generally overcast, occasional
rain.

4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan. E. winds
moderate; generally overcast, occ. signal
rain.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

JUNE 1, 1934.—a.m.

Station	Hour	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Wind	Cloud
Victoria Peak	6 a.m.	30.03	47	—	SW 0	—
Victoria Peak	7 a.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	8 a.m.	29.81	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	9 a.m.	29.84	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	10 a.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	11 a.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	12 m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	1 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	2 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	3 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	7 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	8 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	9 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	10 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	11 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	12 m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	1 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	2 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	3 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	7 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	8 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	9 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	10 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	11 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	12 m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	1 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	2 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	3 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	7 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	8 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	9 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	10 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	11 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	12 m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	1 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	2 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	3 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	7 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	8 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	9 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	10 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	11 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	12 m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	1 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	2 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	3 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	7 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	8 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	9 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	10 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	11 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	12 m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	1 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	2 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	3 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	7 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	8 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	9 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	10 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	11 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	12 m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	1 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	2 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	3 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	7 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	8 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	9 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	10 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	11 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	12 m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	1 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	2 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	3 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	7 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	8 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	9 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	10 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	11 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	12 m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	1 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	2 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	3 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	4 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	5 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—
Victoria Peak	6 p.m.	29.86	—	—	SW 1	—